THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,667—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamer;	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
13th June	MOOLTAN	11070	....	...
22nd "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	NYANZA	7000	....	....
9th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	1059
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	[illegible] 00
27th "	ARABIA	8000	....	...
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	60 0	MOLDAVIA	1600
10th "	PERSIA	6000	....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	....	....
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10600

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd June 1912
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	992
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,240
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
PURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs. 13th June	9 a.m.	
Linga	2185	Friday 14th June	† 6 a. m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 13th June, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 12th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bosreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 22nd June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
10th June, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Sydney	4119	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5585	Sellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6405	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Yarra	4141	Rosati	26th Sept. 1912.
Neta	5338	X	24th Oct. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "S" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 630	528	290
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Magandini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Polcevera	4,000	A. De Amezaga	16th June 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE for their service to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 365,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAS. MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fungtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Syojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Steam Electric Press.

FOR DARK MONSOON NIGHTS.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT KEROSINE MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS,
527 candle power

is the nearest approach in illuminating power to Acetylene lights which are not permitted on the roads in Bombay.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD HAVE THE "POLKEY" HEAD LIGHT.

1. It burns Kerosine which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough for any purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys ready for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys guaranteed perfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" Lamps may be had at English prices; 12 annas to the Shilling or Rs. 15 to the Pound Sterling.

"POLKEY" PARAGON REFLECTOR HAND LAMPS

Useful for Reading, for pianos, for general illumination of close work.

The great power of these Reflectors (by which the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 140 feet) makes them extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, hospitals, surgeries, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms; on boardship, in camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops &c., they are all that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

Small Rs. 13-2 and Rs. 32 large.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
405, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

SPECIALLY PACKED FOR

MONGINI BROTHERS.

TUDOR ASSORTMENT in ½ lb. & 1 lb. boxes
Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively.
REGAL ASSORTMENT (choicest chocolates) in
½ lb. tins Rs. 1-4 and 1 lb. tins Rs. 2-8.
The following CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES also available
KING GEORGE'S, TROPICAL, NUT, MIXED,
CHOCOLATE BISCUITS, BOURNVILLE
CHOCOLATE NEAPOLITANS DAIRY MILK
CHOCOLATE in tablets, CHOCOLATE
CROQUETTES, NUT-MILK CHOCOLATE in sticks
etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA
DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM
DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
White Rose	150°	" "
Chester	125°	" "
Devoe's	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.
150°

150° "SHELL"

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED
"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET
"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN FEVER AGUE INFLUENZA

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.
USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, ate, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers Re. 1 each or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, Gresham Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 19th June, 1912, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time) to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the report of the Directors.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To Pass special resolutions re the additions and alterations in the Bank's Articles of Association as per circulars issued to the shareholders.
5. To transact all such business as may be brought by the Chairman before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st June, 1912.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 17th to 30th June both days inclusive.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They see the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping of the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS LEATHER GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th June, 1912, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a consignment of 4 cases of high class leather goods just arrived from Europe, on account of parties concerned ; the goods consists of fitted bags, dressing cases, scent bottle cases, ladies' hand bags, purses, cigarette cases, etc.

The above goods will be sold to the highest bidder in lots to suite purchasers and is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as suite of sofas and chairs, single and double almyrahs, cupboards, iron cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chests-of-drawers, phonographs, iron safes, cottage and square pianos, American revolving top writing table.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand rubber-tyred office-shigram.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred double seated brougham.

SALE ON SATURDAY, 15th June at 2-30 p.m.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Marble Hall" opposite Tram stables next to Victoria Gardens, Byculla, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as sliding, dining table, armband armless chairs, mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glassware and crockeryware and plateware, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, cabinets, marble topped teapoys and tables, table ornaments large size jailmade drawing-room, carpet, writing table, bookcases, pictures, iron brass, single and double bedsteads, mirrored chest-of-drawers, dressing and washhand tables, single and double almyrahs, table and hanging lamps by Hink's and Ditmar, allumicium utensils, 1 handsome rubber-tyred steel wheel victoria, 1 waler mare with harness, medical books, 1 set of history of the world, foot sewing machine, baba perambulator, revolving top office table, grass cutting machine, musical box and a lot of books such as Hogarth works the tropics and relics of the British heroes, Milton's Paradise Lost and Hindoostani and English by Dr. Fallon, Dictionery &c. and a small garden including rare palms, crotans &c., &c., the property of W. J. Greengrass Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th June, 1912.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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The two sisters begin to dislike their father and Goneril orders her servants and attendants not to allow the King in her presence, but the King is persistent and is bent upon seeing her. A very severe quarrel takes place between the King and Goneril, the daughter insulting the father Lear becomes sick of heart and curses his daughter and goes to seek Regan, the second daughter Regan seems to be glad to see her father. Lear complains of the sharp toothed unkindness of her first daughter and considers her a vulture in human shape but Regan refuses to believe her father and says that he must have been angry with her simply because she had restrained the riots of his followers, and advises the King to crave her forgiveness. The King's wrath knows no bounds and he is extremely excited, and exclaims you nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames into her scornful eyes infect her beauty. You fen-sucked fogs drawn by the powerful sun. To fall and blast her pride. Some followers of the King convey the news of the King's misfortunes to the third but discarded daughter Cordelia without the knowledge of the King. Cordelia's heart is burnt at learning all these things and gives protection to Lear who is compelled to come to her place. Afterwards a battle takes places between the parties in which Lear and Cordelia are taken prisoners. By the conspiracy of the wicked sisters Cordelia is killed, and King Lear dies in uttermost despair, quite heart broken.

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The property being lots Nos. 3 will be sold subject the first mortgage thereof dated 6th day of January, 1910, and made between the said Nagindass Ranchordas Shroff, of the one part and one Chagun Valchand of the other part.

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SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1912 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) on the premises.

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 479 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 117, and New No. 913, Old Survey No. 95, and New Survey No. 401, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 4453, 5226, 5228, and Street No. 53, 6, 1, 2, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east by the public lane called Panchayal Wady Lane, on or towards the west by the Cathedral Street, on or towards the south partly by the property of Vithalji Maharaj and partly by the property of Bhawanidass Bhawabhai and others, and on or towards the north by the property of Narotam Hurjiwandass and by the temple of Madhavrawji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nagindass Ranchordass.

Lot No. III.
Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill Road Property.
SALE TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1912, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), on the premises.

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 1093 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being Walkeshwar or Malaber Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 303, and New No. B 2051, Old Survey No. 20, and New Survey No. 3-7249, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 3137 (2) 3137 (2B), and bounded as follows i. e. :—On or towards the east by the Malabar Hill Road or Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the west by the Doongersey road and partly by the property of Parmanandass Jeevandass on or towards the north by the property of Haridass Toolsidass, and on or towards the south by the property of Haridass Khimji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

The property at Cathedral Street, Bhooleshwar that was advertised to be sold by Public Auction subject to the right of the first mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Nagindas Ranchhordas Shroff, will be sold free from the right of the first mortgagee.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 10th June, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th June at 3 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the godown No. 132 and 139 in Shak Gully, Mandvie by order of Mr. Shanker Balrishna Torney and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Brothers and Co.

3
50— cwts and 19 lbs Euphorbia.
4

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within three days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch...Annas 14 per „ *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 11 0
Quarterly	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 0
Quarterly	„ 6 8
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette". See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion... ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 7.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols	76 5-8 Ex	un	chgd
do. Rentes	93 3-4		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	91 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 9-16		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	28	un	chgd
do. 2 months' bence	28 1-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	60 3-4		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25-23		1-2
do. do. at Berlin	20-43 1-2		01
do. do. New York	4-87 1-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight	2 13-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight	3 5-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 23-32 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Firm—Quiet

Futures ... Steady

Manchester ... Business moderate at hardening prices.

Total Sales ... 5,000 bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „

Imports ... 14,000 „

Mid-Americans ... 6 45-4 09

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 11-16+1-16

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6 27	6 29	6 30
+09	+09	+09
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 25	6 24	6 24
+09	+09	+10
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 22	6 22	6 23
+09	+09	+09

New York official noon call July 11·21 ; Oct. 11·45. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·92 ; Oct 11·57.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000

„ Receipts at „ last year ... 4,400

„ Exports to Great Britain ... .

„ Exports to Continent ... 2,000

„ Spot Cotton ... 11·65unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·20—32 / Futures—Month of Oct. 11·41—01 } Advanced early on firm Southern spot market and improved demand and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 3-4 unchgd

Futures month of July ... 11·35—9 s

Futures month of Oct. ... 11·51—93

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Firm

		Bales.
Week's	Receipts at U. S. Ports	25,000
Do.	exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do.	do. to France & Continent...	36,000
Do.	do. to Japan	....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports		422,000
Do.	do. at Interior Ports	191,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports	8,000
do Forwarded	105,000
do Imports	45,000
do Stocks	1,208,000
Stock of Cotton in London	4,410

Liverpool, June 7.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings ... Firm but better doing

Tone Cloths ... Steady—Prices firm

Weft American " 54" ... 11 3-8

Weft Egyptian " 80" ... 16 3-4

Tone—Yarn—Market steady.

Weft Egyptian " 32" ... 11 3-8

Twist " 32" W T C... 9 3-4

Twist " 32" B ... 10 1-8

Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 3

Twist " 36" W T C... 10

Twist " 36" B ... 10 3-8

Twist " 42" ... 11 1-2

Twist American " 60" ... 15 3-4

Twist Egyptian " 60" ... 16 1-4

Twist Egyptian " 80" ... 20 1-2

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11

Geo Mayall's Yarn 10 1-2

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...5 27-32

Buyers or sellers ... ... Sellers.

Months ... ... June-July.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATION.

Fair Red Cocconada C. I. F. London ... d 4 1-2

Cocconada Ginned C I F London ... d 4 13-16

G. M. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 1-16

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports—

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 5-8+3-8

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done

Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 1-4+3-8

Do Months—June-July—London—Value.

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs. ... ... 33 1-2 unchgd.

Do. Month— ... May—Value—Quiet but steady

Barletta Russo 61 lbs ... ... No Sellers.

Do. Month— .....

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 3-4+1-4

Do Month ... May—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 55 3-4+1-2

Do. Months— ... June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports.— ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 69 3-4+1-2

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers

Tone—Firm

Linseed Calcutta... ... 67 1 1-2+7 1-2 d

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Port—London—Done—Firm

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...61 1-4 +1-2

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... 67-5-0 unchgd.

June-July—Hull—Sellers—Steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 8 1-2+1d

June-July—Done—Firm

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£	90 unchgd
Yellow Metal	...	d	7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	...		78 5-8 unchgd
English best selected Copper:		£	83 unchgd

Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool 14 6

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp..... 5 17 6

Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 12 2 6

Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 11 3

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 6d

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 16-3 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Steady but not active.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected

Do Months of Shipments ... .

Tone—Quite neglected.

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...12 1 1-4+1 1-4d

Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers.

Tone—Opened firm—Closed quiet

E A R & similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 3 3-4+3d

Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Firmer but not much doing

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal

Month of Shipments ... .

Tone—Dull.

Java Sugar—Unchanged—Only small business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [8TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
4 Boxes Sovs	3,00,000	Aden	National Bank
36 Bars Silver.	75,553	London	Russo Asiatic Bank
19 Bars Silver.	37,500	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 6th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	23	33,696
B B and C I Railway ...	27	32,400

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened firm and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. July
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4 to 139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-4
Shanghai „	...200 3-4
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 9-16 for the Settlement and after declining 1-8 closes steady at our quotations. A moderate business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 11 0
Settlement	...	„ 96 8 0 to 96 9 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed unchanged for ready at 28 and 1-16 lower for forward at 28 1-8. New York was 1-8 down at 60 3-4. The local market has been quiet with little business passing, and closing rates for ready and forward are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 3
Australian „	...	„ 23 15 3
Sovereigns „	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	„ 70 13 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 71 d 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ .....
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	„ 80 3 0
1st Settlement	...	„ 80 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	„ .....

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A trifling decline was advised in the American markets at the close yesterday. Weather reports from America are conflicting. The local market opened quiet but steady, rates being unchanged. A small business has been done in New Crop in the bazaar. Prices close unchanged as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been small, but prices keep steady.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	...	Rs.	302 Mar. 1913.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat	„		304 Jan. „
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	„	300 „ „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Palgaon	„		290 „ „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	„	284-5 „ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	„	271 „ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	„	263 „ „
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	„	267-8 „ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	„	251 „ „

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	231 June-July
Good H. G. Westerns	... „	257 „
Good M. G. Westerns	... „	267 „
Opening Tone	...	... Quiet
Estimated Sales	...	... 4,000
Total Imports	...	... 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6 27	6 28	6 30	6 25
unchgd	—01	unchgd	—01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 24	6 22	6 22	6 22	6 23
unchgd	—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steadier.

We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs	11 13 0 B.T.
September	...	„	12 13 0 R.T.
Apl-May 1913	...	„	11 13 0 R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is firm.

We Quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...	Rs.	8 9 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	...	„	8 5 0 B.T.
Yellow „ „	...	„	9 7 0 R.T.

JINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	...	Rs.	59 8 0 Nominal
Yellow Hinguughat	...	„	62 8 0 „

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs	12 5 0 B. T.
June-July	...	„	13 0 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Firm. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	37 8 0 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold...	...	Rs.	49 0 0
Small	...	„	47 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs.	7 8 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 5	0 R. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept	... „	5 10	6 „
„ „ May 1913	... „	5 12	0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	...	1,735
Bank of India	...	...	67
Eastern Bank	...	...	94
Indian Specie	...	...	65 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	...	432 1-2
Finlay Mills	...	...	332 1-2
Kohinoor	...	...	770
Maneckji Petit	...	...	2,610
New Great Eastern	...	...	230
Standard	...	...	1,340

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...		163
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...		181
Bombay S. N. Co. Ord	...	...	232 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,415
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	...	22

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	...	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	...	5,510 bales.
Wheat	...	...	30,565 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	35,486 „
Rapeseed	...	...	6,222 „
Gingellyseed	...	...	2,027 „
Poppyseed	...	...	4,033 „
Groundnuts	...	...	113 „
Castorseed	...	...	1,610 „
Rice	...	...	4,057 „
Myrabolams	...	...	1,894 „
Cottonseed	...	...	9,378 „
Mowrahed	...	...	647 „
Gram	...	...	2,466 „
Jowar	...	...	6,490 „
Maize	...	...	Nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	76 5-8	Ex	unchgd
3 do. Rentes	93 3-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	92	1-4	
do. Govt. Securities	64 9-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	28	un	chgd
do. 2 months' bence	28 2-16	1-16	
do. in New York	60 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-23	1-2	
do. at Berlin	20-43 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York	4-87 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London	9th May.		
Bills, 3 months' sight	2 7-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7-16	1-8	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 s 23-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Steady quiet.

Spot ... Quiet Steady.

Futures ... 5,000 bales.

Total Sales ... 500 „

Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 3,000 „

Imports ... 6 48 +0 „

Mid-Americans ... 9 11-16 unchgd

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 27	6 29	6 30	6 27	6 24
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	+01	unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
6 23	6 23	6 23	6 23	
unchgd	unchgd	+01	unchgd	

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 6,000

Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ... .

Exports to Great Britain ... .

Exports to Continent ... 3,000

Spot Cotton— ... 11·65 unchgd

Futures—Month of July. 11 15—05 / Futures—Month of Oct. 11·39—05 } Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to bear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 11 7-8+1-16

Futures—Month of July ... 11·36+01

Do. do. Oct ... 11·50+01

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

			Bales.
Total into Sight	...	...	15,090,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	...	...	207,000
East Indian do	...	...	160,000
American do	...	...	mutilated
Other do	...	...	Do.
Total Sales	...	...	Do.
East Indian sales	...	...	Do.
Total Speculation	...	...	4,000
Do. Exportation	...	...	3,000
East Indian Export	...	...	Nil.
Do. Indian Stock	...	...	5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer	...	...	1,900
Do. Actual Exports	...	...	Nil.
Do. Week's Imports	...	...	3,000
Do. Speculation	...	...	Nil.
Americans Afloat	...	...	50,000
East Indian	...	...	10,000
Total afloat	...	...	88,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal

Do. Months—

Do. Name of Ports— .....

Wheat White Karachi ... 37 3-4

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Value.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 37—3-8

Do. Month—May.-June.—London.—Value.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs 37

Do. Months—May—Sellers Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 3-4

Do Month ... May—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 55 3-4

Do. Months— ... June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest Value.

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do Months ... .

Do Name of Ports. ... .

Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-4

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 70

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta ... ... 67s.—6d.

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports—London— Buyers—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 61—1-2

Do. Months—June-July

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-5-0

June-July—Hull—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 1-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4-10—June-July—Done—Firm.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 16-3 Sellers.

Do. Months of Shipment ...June-Aug—Dull

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Quite neglected.

Do. Months of Shipments ... .

Tone—Entirely neglected

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 11 11 1-2—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ... Aug.—

Tone—Opened flat, closed steadier.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 17 2 1-4

Months of Shipments ...June-Aug—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet and easier.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...Nominal.

Months of Shipments .....

Tone—Dull.

Java Sugar—Quiet—Prices unchanged.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ...11 10 1-2—July—Value

Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 12—July—Value

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta ...12 10 1-2—July—Value

Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ... 13—July—Value.

General Tone—Quiet—But very firm.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb.

Leg As. 3 1-2 per lb.

Shoulder As. 3 1-2 per lb.

Liver As. 3 each.

Kidney As. 8 per doz.

Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 1-2 per lb.

Leg As. 3 per lb.

Shoulder As. 3 per lb.

Liver As. 2 1-2 each.

Kidney As. 6 per doz.

Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.

Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.

Soup Meat As. 1 1-4 per lb.

Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per lb.

Round As. 2 per lb.

Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.

Stirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.

Tongue from As. 2 to As. 4 each.

Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 each.

Liver As. 1½ per lb.

Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.

Pomfret nil.

Pomfret (black) from As. 10 to 1 per pair.

Gholi from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each.

Surmaye (large) nil.

Surmaye (small) nil.

Salmon (large) nil.

Salmon (small) nil.

Prawns (small) nil.

Oysters from Rs. 4 to As. 6 per doz.

Mullet (large) from As. 12 to Re. 1.

Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 4 per doz.

Lobsters from As. 2 to As. 3.

Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls (large) from As. 10 to As. 14 each.

Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.

Duck (large) Rs. 1 1-4 each.

Duck (small) from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 each.

Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.

Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 9 per pair.

Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.

FRUITS.

Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.

Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.

Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.

Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.

Plantains (Green) from As. 1½ to As. 2½ per doz.

Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

Mangoes (Common) from As. 8 to Re. 1 per doz.

do. (Salem) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.

do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.

do. (Payres) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—1,200 cwts fennelseed, Baner and Kranse, 76 bales wool, E Dossa; 500 cwts myrabollams, J Nurbheram and Co; 493 cwts myrabolams, 237 cwts kapockseed, M Chogpal.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan s—9 cwts canes, D S Postwalla; 72 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 84 cwts condiments chutney, F Nowroji; 176 cwts condiments chutney, N U Jassawalla; 25 cases cuplis, 30 cwts dry ginger, S Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—1,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji; 62 cwts olibanum, J Dossa.

Zamora s—2,000 cwts wheat, 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Umona s—119 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 95 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wellington s—600 cwts horns, E Mahomed; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,500 cwts castorseed, 7,000 cwts poppyseed, K Devchand and Co; 220 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 405 cwts linseed, G Bhimji; 200 cwts mustard seed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts poppyseed and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR AMSTARDAM.

Cheltonien s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cheltonien s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 376 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 218 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Gorjistan s—4,002 cwts rapeseed, 12,411 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Bardistan s—4,304 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 3,000 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co.

Sardegna s—1,000 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hakata Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Poluvera s—1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru—161 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—38 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

RENDEL—MARSHALL—May 11, at St. Stephen's Shottermile, Richard Meadows Rendel, Royal Field Art., son of James Meadows Rendel, of 7 Courtfield Road, to Julia Margaret, daughter of William Cecil Marshall, of Tweenways, Hindhead.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-10
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gozerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

THEFT.—Mrs. R. C. Pope residing in Forrester Road, has complained to the police that she had lost a lady's silver belt and crookery etc., valued at nearly Rs. 140.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—One Popatlal Chaturbhuj, of Bhuleswar, has made a complaint against Sakharam Tukaram, cart driver, alleging that the latter has committed criminal breach of trust in respect of a ton of coal.

MISSING ORNAMENTS.—A case of house-breaking and theft has been reported on the night of Friday when a resident of Parbhadevi Road, Balkrishna Dharmaji, was robbed of gold and silver ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 225.

REPORTED THEFT OF GOLD.—Dattatraya Govind, an employee of Harjiwan Chaturbhuj, reports to the police that while at the Jumma Masjid Post Office, he missed a parcel of gold valued at Rs. 320 from the counter. A Borah boy, who had been standing behind him, suddenly disappeared.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

Desire to Revise Rules of Debate.

A meeting of the Bombay University Senate will be held in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday, the 2nd July, when the Fellows will discuss the subject of the revision of the regulations for the award of the Bai Maneckbai Byramji Jeejeebhoy Prize, consequent on there being no University test in science at the Matriculation examination under the revised regulations. Mr. H. J. Bhabha will move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that in the regulation, the words "Elementary Science" be omitted and the following substituted instead :—"A subject of the examination, the subjects being taken from year to year in the following order :—English, second language, history, mathematics," and that the regulation so altered come into operation in January, 1913.

Another item on the agenda paper relates to the revision of the general regulations of the University relating to the subjects of "order of business" and "rules of debate." The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw M. Mehta has given notice to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, that a Committee of the Senate be appointed for the purpose of revising the general regulations of the University dealing with the subjects of "order of business" and "rules of debate."

PIR OF BAGDAD.

In response to a general desire of the Mahomedan community, the Pir Saheb of Bagdad has agreed to drive in a procession in the principal Mahomed n localities to-night at 8 p. m.

Starting from his bungalow at Warden Road in a motor-car, the Pir Saheb will come as far as Crawford Market, and thence will drive in an open carriage through some of the principal streets of the native city.

Mandaps have been erected in the streets, in front of which the carriage will halt for a few minutes to receive flowers. All the streets will be illuminated for the occasion.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Picturesque Trees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My best thanks to Mr. Millard for his very instructive reply in your issue of the 6th, to my query re the tree in the University Garden ; also to Messrs. Kent and Counsell for their letters. Mr. Kent tells me he is planting several kinds of Cassias round the King's Circle on the Kingsway, so, soon, the city will have a great many more of these picturesque trees.—Yours, etc.

F. R. BADER,

Thana, June 9.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "City of Paris" June 8.

The Ellerman line s.s. "City of Paris" arrived in port on Saturday morning last with the following passengers :—

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Breay, Rev C	Long Mrs,
Cullen, Mrs H	Loftus, Mrs M J
Ellis, Mr G R	M'cutcheon, Miss Laurie
Gosney, Mr. S T	Paynter, Capt W P
Kendall, Mrs W J	Ramwell, Mrs
Long, Mr J A	Revill, Mr H J
	Robinson, Mrs.

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.—Costello Major E W.

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Edmonds, Mr W J	Kemp, Mr A.

The Bishop of Oxford is laying before the rural-decanal conferences a proposal for the division of his diocese on county lines by the creation of sees for Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. To each of these he would surrender £1,000 a year from his official income of £5,000.

A bronze tomb in the style of the Italian Renaissance has been set up in Chiswick Churchyard in memory of Whistler and his wife, who are buried there.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.

Of all chemists and stores in India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The advance of the monsoon on the Malabar Coast has extended very slightly northwards, but it shows very little vitality and the rainfall due to it has diminished considerably. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Malabar, local in Bengal, while there have been a few falls in Upper Burma, Kashmir, and the interior of South India. Port Blair, Tavoy, and Akyab report each one inch ; Victoria tPoint three; Moulmein, Diamond Island and Silchar, each one and a half; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar, three; Cherrapunji, eleven ; Jalpaiguri, False Point, Cuttack, each one and a half ; Ranchi, and Mangalore, one each; Trivandrum, one and a half.

In North-west India the conditions are feebly unsettled. Abnormally high temperatures prevail in the centre of the Peninsula and the plain of North-west India.

Forecast : A few thunderstorms in the extreme north ; otherwise a continuation of the present conditions.

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The monsoon has strengthened on the West Coast and given general rainfall northwards as far as Goa, with a few falls in the interior. Moist winds from the Bay have penetrated the Gangetic plain, and caused local rainfall in the United Provinces, while in North-west India duststorms and thunderstorms have occurred. The precipitation has been local in Bengal, and nearly general in Behar and Assam, while in Upper Burma a few falls have been reported, and on the Pegu and Tenasserim coasts general rainfall occurred.

Victoria Point reports two inches ; Rangoon three ; Mandalay, and Mymensingh, each two ;

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Angus 2,319 tons, Captain Dakers, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Hurpenden, 2,301 tons, Captain Cromac sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Marthara, 2,518 tons, Captain Gray sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Palamcotta, 2,307 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Sunday for Durban, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain H. G. Sinnatt, sailed on Sunday for Java, with ballast.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J. Younger sailed on Sunday for Mormugoa and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin R. N. R. sailed for Aden on Saturday with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Steinbergen 2,455 tons, Captain J. Younger, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Barala 1899 tons, Captain R. S. B. Butler, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Basreh 23 May via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Jeanara, 2786 tons Captain M. N. English, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Banbury via Colombo with a cargo of jarrah-wood.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nairung 2862 tons Captain G. Park arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 9th May via Coast ports and Ceylon with a general cargo and 63 deck passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Paris, 5919 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, May 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Scharzfels, 3,533 tons, Captain A. Strycker, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Hamburg &c., with a general cargo.

The steamer Perlak, 1102 tons Captain D G Armstrong arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Rangoon with a cargo of 611,016 gallons bulk oil, 7,000 tons petrol and 2,089 cases candles.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Busreh, June 2, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 33 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 8.

Angus .....2320 Dokers .....T Morrison & Co
Beamliana .....2139 Snowdon .....G Cotton & Co
Castello .....2339 Jordon ...Hull.....J Finlay & Co
City of Paris.....5919 Campbell .....K N & Co
Fumi Maru .....1569 Nisukawa.....W & A G & Co
Framlington.....2591 Isacs .....W & A G & Co
Gorjistan .....2478 Paramor .....M M & Co
Harpenden .....2302 Cromack .....T M & Co
Hoseinee.....993 Richardson.....B and P S N Co
Jeanara.....2786 English .....
Kattenturm .....3271 Maqlin .....T M & Co
Lhasa.....950 Manley .....Kchi ..M M & Co
Nairung.....2862 Park .....T M & Co
Rheinfels.....3528 Kuckens .....W & A G & Co
Saifi.....565 Morin .....Arab S N Co
Shah Johan .....2535 McBean.....Shah S N Co
Shahameer.....2023 Wheeler.....Bo H S N Co
Sutherland.....2277 Longstaff .....
Upada .....3382 Hodgson .....M M & Co
Wearbeak .....2446 Shatten .....T Morrison & Co
Harpagus .....3672 Johnson .....F M & Co
Gerd .....751 Andreason ...F F Campbell & Co
Itauna.....3382 Lyne.....M M & Co
Scalda.....3438 Johnson.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3751	Knaut	Lpool		K N & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Chilton	Hull		F & Co
D&E Hakata Maru	3870	Nomura			N Y Kaisha
F Iria	3419	Honywood			T M & Co
G Faris	737	Thomson			Arab S Co
H Humayun	2154	Moloney	Jeddah		Bo & P S N Co
K Jhiltonian	2761	Jones	Hamburg	7-6	
M Herniston	2227	Sam			T M & Co
N Umma	2388	Rivers	Middlesbro		W & A G & Co
O Zamora	2328	Swan	Marseilles	11-6	
					Ralli Bros
Q Baroda	1393	Penny	Busreh	12-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Barlistan	2507	Davis		M M & Co
3	Sartigas	3425	Emelio	Genoa	15-5
					R Line
4	Potomac	1319	Amapas	H'kong	16-5
					R. Line
5	President	2086	Bremer	14-6	A Strandes & Co
7	Wellington	3623	Evans		W & A G & Co
8	Stenbergen	2455	Younge	9-6	T M & Co
12&13	Moultan	4834	Haddock	London	P & O Co
15	Barala	1899	Butler	Busreh	19-6
					M M & Co

H W P D

Satrunji	547	Hussain	B & P S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus ...631 Steam...Repairing ...B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
7	Barala	Butler	Busreh, May 23
8	Jeanara	English	Bunbury, &c
	Nairung	Park	Calcutta, May 9
	City of Paris	Campbell	Glasgow, May 9
9	Perlak	Armstrong	Rangoon
	Kasara	King	Busreh, June 2
	Scharzfels	Stryoker	Hamburg, &c.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden
	Steinbergen	Younger	Antwerp
	Angus	Dakers	Calcutta
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta
	Marthara	Gray	Calcutta
9	O'Kara	Sinnatt	Java
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Durban

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Coy's s s Jelunga left London on the evening of the 6th instant. The same Coy's s s Berbera left Gibraltar on the afternoon of the 6th instant. The same Coy's s s Nigaristan sailed Aden on the 8th instant.

The P & O Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 7th instant. The same Co's steamer Sardinia, arrived in London on the morning of the 7th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, is due to arrive here about daylight on the 10th instant and will land her passengers at the Anchor Line shed, Victoria dock on arrival.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.		Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June		h m	ft. in.		h m	ft. in.
10	m	7 0	24 5	m	0 56	18 10
		6 44 a	25 7		0 49 a	20 7
11	m	8 12	25 4	m	1 40	17 11
		7 44 a	25 9		1 58 a	20 6
12	m	9 10	26 5	m	2 23	16 11
		8 42 a	26 0		2 56 a	22 3
13	m	10 2	27 7	m	3 6	15 11
		9 38 a	26 4		3 50 a	19 11
14	m	10 51	28 7	m	3 50	15 0
		10 31 a	25 8		4 42 a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

„	10 (Monday)	Sunrise	6h 1m	Sunset	7h	15m
„	11 (Tuesday)	„	6h 1m	„	7h	16m
„	12 (Wednesday)	„	6h 1m	„	7h	16m
„	13 (Thursday)	„	6h 1m	„	7h	16m
„	14 (Friday)	„	6h 1m	„	7h	17m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, June 8th, 8h. 5-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 15th, 11h. 53-6m. a.m.; First Quarter, 22nd, 2h. 5-9m. a.m. Full Moon, 29th 7h. 3-3m. p.m.

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BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. at New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Cooris and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mrs. B. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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At the Leipsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 10th June, 1912.

WOMEN IN INDIA.

OVER the initials "E.S." which hardly veil the identity of a former resident of India and Bombay, the *Westminster Gazette* prints a wise and sympathetic article on "Women in India." The writer when in this country saw much of what the weaker sex go through and endure patiently and philosophically year in year out, from the too early close of their girlhood to the grave. And "E.S." knowing much, fearlessly makes the bold statement that no "Englishman in India, from the Viceroy downwards, knows anything of the women of India: what they feel—what they think—what they know—what they do; these millions and millions of women. These 150,000,000 wives and mothers are an absolute unknown quantity to their rulers." It is a hard saying, not for the Viceroys and all the legislators and officials in descending scale and dignity, but for the poor women. Certain well-intentioned efforts have been made, and made in all sincerity in the belief that more could not possibly be required, to mitigate the unnecessary suffering of the women of India who are still at the most critical moments of their lives bound by iron caste and custom, neither of which inculcate even the simplest theory of health, in spite of the laws of Manu and the Shastras, the progress of the centuries and contact with Western ideas and ways. Governments, Supreme and Provincial, have encouraged the building of hospitals for women, have appointed women doctors and surgeons, have done much to improve the type of nurse that ministers to the needs of Indian women. But all that has been done, and it is a great deal, is but a drop in the unhygienic ocean that still surrounds and too often drowns the Indian woman in the times that decide her own fate and that of the child that is proudly meant to carry on the race. It is true that the benefits which have been offered in the form of medical aid have been taken advantage of to the full, but they do not reach far enough.

Those interested in the subject, which is a greater one than appears at first sight for the health and well-being of one half of the population, must tell, not only on the other half of the same generation, but in double measure on the whole of the next, will realise the importance of the question that is now under consideration by the Government at home. It is that of the establishment of a Women's Medical Service for India, and we see by the home papers that special effort is being made to interest members of Parliament in the matter and to familiarise them with the advantages that the organisation of such a service would bring about. It would bind together all the women members of the medical profession who are now scattered through India under different Societies or under Government, would give coherence to the whole and make the profession more attractive to the highly qualified women who, in greater numbers every year, are trained in the different schools of medicine at home. A regularly graded service for medical women, both as to pay and dignity, would be a new departure but not an unwise one, for it could not interfere in any way with the position or the emoluments of the men of the medical profession. As it is they are debarred by laws as immutable as those that rule the firmament, from attendance on the great body of Indian women who as "E. S." says and knows, would rather die than be medically interviewed by a man. The launching of a Women's Medical Service for India would not only enhance the value and utility of those who are already engaged in ministering to the wants of their Indian sisters, but would infallibly bring a greatly increased contingent of willing and able workers into their ranks. The needs of the female population of India are undoubtedly heavy, it is the more desirable that the assistance given should bear some proportion in quantity and quality to their wants.

Much is done to improve the material resources of the country, to teach agriculturists to increase the return of their fields, to keep alive and improve Indian cattle, concessions are granted to miners who show they can double the value to the community of the land they exploit. Why should not a step be taken, the wisdom of which is so manifest that it is only a wonder it has not been taken earlier? It would interfere with no vested interest, evoke no spirit of rivalry, while it would inspire the women who enrol themselves as volunteers for the medical help of their sex in India with a pride in their service and the knowledge that their lives could be fully devoted to the noble work, since the Government pay and regulations, as is the case with the I.M.S. or the R.A.M.C. would save them from black care and anxiety as to their future. The most ardent worker is human and to belong to a service that not only expects its members to do their duty but sees that a modest competence is their right, would certainly weight the scales in favour of India for many an able medical woman who could not afford otherwise to follow the bent of her inclinations to help her sisters in distress. "E. S." puts the matter forcibly, in characterising the granting of a "service of medical woman for woman—organised on the lines of the present existing service—under State recognition and control...as one of the greatest boons to India that the British administration has ever given to that country." Such a proposal may not arouse the enthusiasm that sends suffragettes to prison, but neither does it give ground for opposition. The various organisations now at work to relieve the hygienic conditions of the women of India are excellently employed; but their labour would be rendered far more effective and far-reaching if their devotion were focussed and strengthened by combination in one service, officered throughout by its own members, and stamped with the seal of direct responsibility to Government.

NEGLECT OF VERNACULAR LITERATURE.

THERE has been a great deal of talk about the encouragement of the vernaculars of this presidency, and now that they have been introduced as recognised languages by our University, much is expected in the way of good editions and translations of their classic authors. But to judge from the experience of Mr. J. Nelson Fraser, an enthusiastic student of the Marathi vernacular, things have not much improved and the prospects of a proper cultivation of these languages and the literature embodied in them still seem to be gloomy. Some twelve years ago Mr. Fraser, in collaboration with a learned Maratha gentleman, Mr. K. B. Mahrathe, took up a scientific study of the classic poets for which the Marathi vernacular is famous, with the intention of bringing out in course of time worthy critical texts and translations of the chief of them, like Tukaram, Namdev, Moropant and others. Tukaram, who is in many ways the prince of these poets, first engaged their attention. The Bombay Government had brought out so long ago in 1869 an excellent edition of the text of his poems, prepared by a great native Orientalist of the last generation of whom unfortunately we do not find much mention made nowadays, the late Shunkar P. Pandit, which has rendered any further labours in this direction superfluous. In the case, therefore, of this difficult poet, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Mahrathe proceeded at once to work on this masterly edition, and produced a translation into English along with critical study of his poetry. This work took up a good many years, which they of course did not grudge, knowing how important their labours were for Marathi literature. But when they were ready to give the results of these labours to the world, they met with such disappointments and difficulties as would extinguish the zeal of even greater enthusiasts. Let Mr. Fraser himself tell the story. "We finished a volume and have actually published it, but only after long delays and in a disappointing form. The Oxford Press refused even to look at it on the ground that Marathi books did not pay; finally it was brought out by the Madras Christian Literature Society which declined to print the poems about Krishna—not in themselves indecent, and could not afford to print the few pages of numbers showing the relation of our order of the poems to that of the Government text. The result is that the book is rendered useless to students."

This translation, in spite of the mutilation so justly complained of by Mr. Fraser, was well received by the grateful public a couple of years ago when it was published by the Madras Society, and we too gave it its due meed of praise. But the work was not complete. Mr. Fraser had looked forward to publish a study of Tukaram's poetry based on the translation along with an exhaustive account of the poet's life and labours in another volume. But after the disappointments met with in the case of the first volume, we need not look out for the second in the near future, unless Government or some wealthy and public-spirited Indian intervene and patronise the publication. The Bombay Government in former days did much more for vernacular literature than it seems to do now. The valuable and extremely useful Marathi Dictionary of Molesworth which has become the standard for Marathas themselves was brought out under Government patronage nearly two generations ago. It also published the excellent text of Tukaram's poems as stated above. Want of necessary funds prevents it, we suppose, from continuing the good work begun long ago in the Marathi as well as Gujarati language. An elaborate critical essay on Tukaram's poetry is much needed by students not only of Marathi poetry but also of Maratha religion and the poet was in this case a veritable prophet for his people preaching high morality clothed in his highly mystic hymns. We hope that Mr. Fraser may still give us this important contribution to the proper understanding of this great poet of Mahrashtra. The complaint that he recently made before the Conference of Orientalists at Simla as to the neglect of Marathi literature by the Bombay Government nowadays ought to awaken interest in the matter, and to urge the authorities to patronise works for which ordinary publishers do not care as they do not pay them.

THE SUBMARINE DISASTER.

IT is only a few days ago that the Home newspapers, commenting on the fact that three members of the British Royal family, including the King and the Heir-apparent, had made trips in submarine vessels, heralded the occasion with complete evidence of the progress, which has been made in submarine navigation, and of the fact that submarine cruising is now possible with a reasonable degree of safety. It has not been long before tragic events have seriously discounted that view. A heavy disaster has occurred in the French Navy—a Navy, which has been more unfortunate than even our own in submarine losses, and the Navy which the other day had the honour of giving the Prince of Wales his submarine trip. The circumstances of this accident, which has resulted in the loss of a vessel and her entire crew, show that while it may be possible under all the conditions of extreme caution and preparedness, which would accompany such a trip as the King recently made, to descend to the depths with a reasonable assurance of returning, it is entirely a different matter to navigate a submarine during manœuvres, when there are a number of large and swiftly-moving vessels on the surface. This accident shows that under water it is still impossible to rely upon an adequate look-out being kept. The shadowy mass of a huge ship may suddenly loom into view overhead so close to the unsuspecting submarine, that a collision has already occurred before it is possible to avoid her. In this instance the "Vendemiaire," rising as she imagined with a clear course to the surface, suddenly found herself beneath the ram of a battle-ship. The force of the impact against this mass of sharpened steel caused the submarine to be cut clean in two, and she sank in 170 feet of water. If these things happen in manœuvres, it is reasonable to suppose that conditions will be even worse in an actual naval engagement, and it seems obvious that submarine development must further approach to perfection, and submarine navigators must be given better opportunities of looking about them, if these little vessels are to be employed in war without great loss of life by them.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE announcement, which is now made by Reuter, that the British Medical Council has decided to admit members of the subordinate branch of the medical service in India, to examinations for British qualifications, will be received with delight in the branch of the service, which it affects. It should also be hailed by the general public as a step, which will be to their eventual benefit. The Assistant-Surgeons are a class of men who do much useful service in subordinate capacities, and upon whom many people of the poorer sections of the European and Eurasian communities rely for medical attendance. It is therefore important that this branch of the medical service should be made as attractive as possible, in order that men with as high qualifications as possible may be induced to serve in it. At present, the assistant surgeon is regarded by many Indian practitioners, in a manner which he certainly does not deserve. It is not long ago, when the Bombay Government introduced a Bill for the registration of medical practitioners, that meetings were called and an excited agitation was commenced in the hope of persuading Government to exclude assistant surgeons from the benefits of registration. We are glad that Government resolutely refused to inflict such an undeserved and unnecessary slight upon a body of public servants, which it warmly admitted had performed most valuable service. The attitude of Government on that occasion vindicated the status of the assistant surgeon, and the present decision of the British Medical Council, which definitely recognises his service as a branch of the medical profession, will further increase his standing. We do not suppose that many assistant surgeons will be able to take advantage of this new privilege, but so far as it will tend, as we believe it will, towards increased efficiency, it is to be generally welcomed.

SIR GEORGE ROOS-KEPPEL will probably visit Simla next month.

THE Maharaja of Darbhanga left Naini Tal yesterday for Aligarh.

THE *Englishman* understands that in connection with the recent discovery of tantalum in Bengal, a company is about to be floated to work seven square miles of land, bearing this valuable mineral.

HIS Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, is expected to visit Bombay in the course of a week or so, as His Highness' eldest son is not keeping good health. The visit will be private, and is expected to last about a fortnight.

A DARJEELING message to the *Statesman* denies the statement that Sir Charles Bayley's visit to that station was to inspect Mirik, with a view to making it the summer head-quarters of the Government of Behar and Orissa, and the message says that Mirik is not in Behar and Orissa, and is not easily accessible at present.

MR. Asquith, replying to trade union deputation, which urged the nationalisation of railways, said that he proposed to invite a deputation from the railway companies to meet him to give their views on the subject, and that the Government might also institute inquiries regarding the experiences of countries in which railways were owned by the State.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

CAN INDIA PROVIDE A NAVY?

The Meaning of Mr. Asquith's Voyage.

[BY ASIATICUS.]

LONDON, MAY 24.

TO-DAY is Empire Day, and the *Times* appears, as is usual on this anniversary, with a supplement so huge that one almost requires a small boy to carry it. Whitsuntide is at hand, and Parliament has risen, to the relief of the country quite as much as honourable members. Mr. Asquith left on Tuesday for the Mediterranean, and has embarked on the Admiralty yacht "Enchantress" at Genoa, for a visit to Malta and Gibraltar. With him went, among others, Mr. Winston Churchill, in a wonderful Hamburg hat of straw, which came down over his ears. Lord Kitchener is to meet the Prime Minister and the First Lord at Malta, and accompany them to "The Rock." The foreign press has been paying marked attention to naval aspects of the Mediterranean problem all the week. The *Pall Mall Gazette* on Tuesday was discussing, in an article by Mr. Gerard Fiennes, whether India should maintain a separate squadron of battle-ships.

These things may sound widely dissimilar, but they are really closely connected. On this day of Imperial festival, it is worth while to gather up the threads, and see how all these doings and sayings are likely to affect India.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

First, as to the position in the Mediterranean. For more than two centuries the Royal Navy dominated that inland sea. Even in 1899, eleven of our best battleships were stationed there. In 1910, the Mediterranean Fleet only contained six battle-ships, not of the most powerful type. Now comes the announcement that the Mediterranean Fleet is to be withdrawn from Malta, and to make its headquarters at Gibraltar. It is to become the Fourth Squadron of the First Fleet, and by its transfer to Gibraltar it finally takes the place hitherto allotted to the Atlantic Fleet. When first constituted, the Atlantic Fleet was based on Gibraltar; then it was partly based on Berehaven, and now it is solely based on Berehaven and Dover. The duty of reinforcing the Mediterranean Fleet thus ceases to form part of the specific responsibility of the Atlantic Fleet. The Mediterranean command is now to be held by a vice-admiral, and loses some of its old importance.

What has practically happened is that Great Britain has abandoned her old claim to dominate the Mediterranean. If we are successful in the next naval war, we can in course of time dominate it as much as ever. Meanwhile the White Ensign will not pervade the Mediterranean so much as it used to do. The tendency to concentrate our ships in Home waters steadily increases. Therefore Malta and Egypt—for Cyprus does not count very much—are more isolated, and it becomes a question as to what policy we are to pursue regarding their garrison. Still more does it become necessary to decide precisely what we should do about the Suez Canal and the sea route to India in the event of war. It is understood that Mr. Asquith's mission is to discuss these problems with Lord Kitchener.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

I need not pause to examine the new factors presented by the Austrian Dreadnoughts, the operations of Italy, and the evident desire of Russia to open the Dardanelles to the passage of her Black Sea Fleet. The point is that in the opinion of many experts—though by no means all—the new decisions mean that the Mediterranean passes out of the direct and immediate sphere of British naval influence. Two years ago Admiral Mahan, who thinks that Great Britain should build yet another great Fleet to retain her old place in the Mediterranean—wrote these solemn words of warning on the subject :—

"This will symbolise, if it does not at once accompany, the passing of the Empire; for a hostile force in the Mediterranean controls not only an interior line—as compared with the Cape route—but an interior position, from which it is operative against the Atlantic as well as in the East...The Mediterranean is one of the great central positions of the maritime world. A weakened Mediterranean force is the symptom that neither as principal nor as ally may Great Britain be able to play the part hitherto assumed by her in the great drama, of which the awakening of the East is the present act; while among the dramatis personæ are Egypt, India, Australia, and New Zealand."

I am no whole-hearted believer in Admiral Mahan's theories, and think there is often a very good answer to his alarming statements. My purpose here is not to offer an answer to this problem, which I am not competent to do, but rather to suggest certain considerations which affect it. The essence of the question is the practicability of the Canal as a route to India in war-time. It is assumed that, for internal reasons, which need not be indicated, India may require reinforcements, if we are engaged in a great war elsewhere. If however, we had a dozen Fleets in the Mediterranean, we could not send troop-ships either through the Canal or round the Cape, until we had secured command of the sea. I am inclined to go still further, and to say that command of the sea, in such a case, does not merely mean victory in one or two great naval battles. It means that we could not send a line of troop-ships to India, even under a powerful escort, until we had cleared every nook and corner of hostile scouts and destroyers and cruisers. That would be a manifest impossibility; and the conclusion is therefore reached—it may be quite a wrong one—that until the war is over India would have to fend for herself. If this conclusion is admitted, it does not matter a straw whether the canal route or the Cape route is regarded as preferable. The fact is that we could not send reinforcements at all.

EGYPT AND AN INVASION OF INDIA.

But the Mediterranean problem does not end there. The garrisons of Malta and Egypt have to be considered. Of these, Egypt is by far the most important, and the weakness of its British garrison is notorious. With the British fleet, withdrawn from the Mediterranean, a rapid invasion of Egypt becomes not only feasible in war-time, but almost certain. It need not necessarily involve sea transport at all, for Turkey could send troops by land. Her railways are near enough to Egypt now. The run to the Egyptian coast for transports from the Adriatic is moreover, not very long. I understand that one almost certain result of the meeting between Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith will be that the garrison of Egypt will be very substantially increased, while that of Malta will probably be very much reduced. This is an almost inevitable corollary of the recent naval changes.

Yet another consideration emerges from an examination of this problem. I refer to the possibility of an invasion of India through the Suez Canal. No doubt this sounds at first like a wild dream, but it ought not to sound wild to the Power which maintains 75,000 British troops in India, six thousand miles from their home. With hostile fleets holding the Mediterranean, transports from Southern Europe should be able to start for Port Said in reasonable security. But what of the Canal? It is contended that the British in Egypt could if they wished, block it in a day with a few barges loaded with cement. That is no doubt true, but are we so certain that it could be blocked for any length of time? I have heard this point argued by experts, some of whom insisted that the Canal could not be permanently closed for very long against a hostile fleet and army. I have also heard it urged that the same principle applies to the Canal as to a great railway, and that both are very difficult to destroy. I do not pretend to know. I only state the purport of discussions I have listened to.

I do not think that an attempt to invade India in the way indicated is very probable, but it is just as well to remember that in war nothing is impossible. It could hardly be attempted with less than 100,000 men, and the chances of the adventure would depend upon the internal condition of India at the time. A large increase in the Egyptian garrison is probably the best secondary insurance against such an exploit. Moreover, 100,000 men would require a vast fleet of transports, which would have to reckon with the East Indies squadron and our ships in the Far East and Australia, even if strongly escorted. That brings me to the next aspect of this complicated issue.

INDIA AND THE NAVY.

Mr. Winston Churchill's powerful appeal to the Dominions, which has met with a hearty response, must have reached you by the last mail. In effect, he pointed out that the concentration of the British Fleet in home waters rendered it increasingly necessary for the self-governing Dominions to provide for their own naval defence. The process has already begun in Australia; Canadian representatives are about to start for England to seek advice on their own scheme; South Africa is favourable, but not quite ready to begin. Here emerges Mr. Gerard Fiennes, who insists in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that the maintenance of a Central Eastern battle-fleet by India has become a strategic necessity, though it cannot be realised at once. I believe that in this matter Mr. Fiennes is simply the spokesman of a widespread section of naval opinion. Captain Macaulay, in a public lecture, has already expounded the view that our defence arrangements should be divided into an Eastern and a Western system. Above all, the Dominion battle units planned at the last Imperial Conference were undoubtedly meant ultimately to include a powerful Indian squadron, though little was said publicly about the matter at the time.

Mr. Fiennes suggests that a squadron of eight "Formidables" should be leased to India at a price of four crores annually. It is evident that he has very little knowledge of Indian conditions, because he thinks India would be moved to accept this extortionate offer by memories of the fine traditions of the Royal Indian Marine! Plainly he does not know that the very existence of that admirable service is again being menaced. Further, he is quite candid about the nature of his suggestion, for he states placidly that the profit the Admiralty would make on the transaction would suffice to build a new Dreadnought every year! I feel it is almost necessary to apologise for repeating this extraordinary proposal. I only do so in order to show what amazing misconceptions about India still exist at home in quarters, which are usually well-informed. The fact that India already pays over £20,000,000 annually for defence is completely ignored. Quite a minor feature of Mr. Fiennes' scheme is that India should also contribute a division of troops to the Egyptian garrison, on the ground that Egypt is "an outwork of the Indian Empire."

But though the exact terms of these proposals will not bear discussion for a moment, the broad idea which lies at their back is not in the least fantastic. It is quite certain that the replacement of the East Indies Squadron by a real fighting unit is going to be a living issue very soon, that India will be expected to pay at least part of the cost, and that you in India had better be thinking about these things. It was concisely said last year "that three hundred millions of people cannot be defended cheaply, that India cannot depend upon her land forces alone, and that if each great unit of the Empire is to be self-contained India must bear her part in the task of naval defence." For myself, I express no opinion here, but am only stating the situation. Of one thing I am certain, that Great Britain will have to deal in this matter with India as fairly as though she were a self-governing Dominion. There must be no more talk of profits and Dreadnoughts. The public here must realise that if India does not possess full self-government, her people have nevertheless attained to the right to insist that she shall not be bled. Moreover, if India is to be a living part of the Empire, her people—and not officials only—must have their rightful place in the Imperial Conference. Fortunately there are signs of a public awakening in this respect. One of the most remarkable features in the Empire Day edition of the *Times* to-day is a powerful leading article in which it is urged that India's particular form of Government must no longer be made the excuse for subjecting her to needless humiliations. A spirit of sympathetic equality must be infused into the treatment of her people in the Dominions and at home. When the *Times* says this, it is a sign that India's place in the Empire is at last receiving proper recognition.

ASIATICUS.

THE DEFENCE OF BRITAIN.

WAR MINISTER ON MILITARY IDEALS.

Forecast of Remarkable Expansion.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The King, to-day, reviewed 30,000 National Reservists in Hyde Park.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

His Majesty's review of the National Reservists, in Hyde Park yesterday, was its first inspection since the inception of the Reserve. One feature of the review was that 120 Indian Mutiny and Crimean veterans were drawn up in front of the saluting base. The King inspected them and conversed with some. His Majesty directed that they should not be kept too long on parade.

Lord Haldane, speaking at a banquet, given by the Mayor of Marylebone last night, said the review was a remarkable spectacle, testifying to the discovery of unexpected wealth in the shape of a highly-trained force, behind the active fighters. The nation was expanding greatly in military ideas. He hoped that the time was not far distant, when the Dominions would organise their own military and naval defence, and enable those in the Homeland to use their own resources for the adequate defence of these islands. They must work steadily and make the Empire not only the greatest naval power, but the greatest military nation the world had ever seen.

BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Upon What Basis Should Britain Participate?

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The *Times* discussing the annual report of the Baghdad Railway, believes that, when the question is fully understood, the British public will come to the conclusion that it is preferable for us to participate in the construction, upon the basis of strict internationalisation of the Baghdad-Basra section.

The important question is the selection of the terminus, and Turkey has declared in favour of Basra, which has Britain's strongest support. Its choice would remove the only serious British objection to the Baghdad railway scheme, and would moreover leave Turkey free to recognise the position of the Sheikh of Koweit as an autonomous ruler under our protection.

FIGHTING IN TRIPOLI.

Successful Italian Bayonet Charge.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

The Italians, after prolonged inaction, have resumed the offensive in Tripoli. Fourteen battalions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry marched out yesterday, and seized the Oasis of Zanzur.

An official Italian despatch describes fierce fighting, and the storming of the heights with the bayonet, ending in the defeat of the Turks, and the capture of the edge of the oasis.

No mention is made of losses.

LONDON AVIATION RACE.

First Man Disqualified for Short Course.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In the air-race round London, this afternoon, for the *Daily Mail* trophy seven aviators started. The distance was 81 miles. Sopwith was first in, in 84 minutes.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In the aviation race round London, Sopwith, who came in first, was disqualified for passing four miles inside the turning point at Purley. Hamel, now takes first place, his time being one hundred minutes for the 81 miles.

OLYMPIC GAMES TRIALS.

Three New Records Put up in America.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9.

In the trials for the Olympic Games at Harvard and Evanston, Illinois, yesterday, Kiviat ran 1,500 metres in 3 min. 55 4.5 sec.

Wright jumped 13 feet 2 1/4 inches in the pole jump, and Creamer ran 10,000 metres in 31 min. 43 3/5 secs. All three performances constitute records.

AUSTRALIAN COMPETITORS.

London, May 25.

The Australian rowing team to take part in the forthcoming Olympic games at Stockholm have arrived in good health. They are proceeding to their training quarters at Stockholm, and are likely to compete at Henley.

S. H. Poulter, of New South Wales, has arrived at Stockholm, and reports that the accommodation for the competitors is good.

Stewart, a Tasmanian, has been selected to represent Great Britain in the Olympic 100 and 200 metres races, and also in the relay race. C. Atkinson, of New Zealand, has been chosen to compete in the breast stroke swimming race.

ANARCHY IN KASHGAR.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

A telegram from Kashgar states that Kashgaria is in a condition of anarchy. The head of an influential political society in Kashgar has been murdered, and the officials are in a state of panic. The southern towns, Yarkent, Kargalik and others are in the hands of the popular militia, and all the officials at Chotan have fled.

RUSSIAN NAVAL EXPANSION

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 9.

The Budget Committee has approved an expenditure of fifty millions sterling for the ship-building programmes from 1912 to 1916.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. s.s. "India" with the English mails of the 31st ultimo left for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

BIG NAVAL DISASTER.

French Submarine Destroyed in Collision.

26 MEN DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHERBOURG, JUNE 8.

The battleship "St. Louis" has cut in two and sunk the submarine "Vendemiaire," with her crew of twenty-six.

LATER.

Those on board the "Vendemiaire" are definitely stated to have been drowned. The vessel sank in 170 feet of water.

The submarines were practising an attack at the time of the catastrophe, and the "Vendemiaire" rose under the ram of the "St. Louis." There was a great bubbling in the water after the collision.

THE OPIUM SITUATION.

Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Edmond Harvey asked whether the Government of India had yet given orders for the sowing of opium poppies for the current year, and whether in view of the surplus supply already consigned to China, and the recent petition of Indian merchants the Government of India, would issue no further instructions for sowing.

Mr. Montagu said that the Secretary of State for India was communicating with the Government of India and the Foreign Office, with regard to the situation created in Shanghai, through the failure of the provisional Chinese Government and the provincial authorities to observe the agreement, both as regards the restriction of cultivation in China, and the admission of certificated Indian opium. The Government of India had already announced that the licensed area for cultivation in British India would be largely reduced this year, in pursuance of the policy of progressive reduction, and it was not proposed to instruct them in the sense suggested.

IMPERIAL TRADE.

Sir J. Ward Resigns His Seat on the Commission.

WELLINGTON, JUNE 8.

Sir J. Ward has resigned his membership on the Imperial Trade Commission, as the alteration of the itinerary hampers his Parliamentary duties.

SUBORDINATE I.M.S.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The British Medical Council has adopted the recommendation of the Committee, with regard to the admission of members of the Assistant-Surgeon branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department to the examination for the British qualification. Only certificates of qualifications of intending candidates, which have been drafted by the India Office, will be considered.

A CROATIAN OUTRAGE.

AGRAM (CROATIA), JUNE 8.

While M. Cuvaj, Royal Commissioner, was motoring this afternoon, he narrowly escaped assassination at the hands of a student, who fired at him with a revolver at point-blank range.

The assailant missed M. Cuvaj, but hit an accompanying official in the neck.

He then fled, but was overtaken after killing a policeman and wounding another.

PRESIDENCY ELECTION.

CHICAGO, JUNE 8.

The supporters of President Taft are jubilant at securing a majority on the National Committee, which organises the Republican Convention. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has left for Chicago, and promises an historic fight on the floor of the Convention. His supporters say they know "there's a steam-roller at work," but the country will know how it operates. It is believed it is only safe to predict that the fight will be even closer and more bitter than ever.

BULGARIA AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, JUNE 8.

A gala dinner was given last night in honour of the Bulgarian Royal visitors. The Kaiser, proposing the toast of their health, said the visit was a fresh pledge of friendship.

LAWN TENNIS.

PARIS, JUNE 8.

The finals in the World's Hard Court Lawn Tennis Championships take place here to-day.

In the semi-final rounds of the Singles yesterday, four Germans played.

Froitzheim beat Rahe (6—4. 6—2, 7—5.) Kreuzer beat Kleinschroth, (6—3, 6—2,) the latter player retiring owing to an injured wrist.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Notts, to-day, defeated Sussex at Nottingham, by an innings and four runs.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The matches between Surrey and the South Africans, at the Oval, and Cambridge and the Australians, at Cambridge, have been abandoned. Those between Middlesex and Hampshire, at Lord's, and Lancashire and Worcester, at Worcester, have also been abandoned, neither side scoring points.

The game between Derby and Somerset, at Bath, was drawn.

Northants drew with Warwick, at Northampton, and led on the first innings.

In the Derbyshire-Somersetshire match, Derby led on the first innings.

Yorkshire drew with Essex, at Huddersfield, but gained a first innings victory.

The Canadian Government is considering a scheme for the erection of wireless telegraphic stations in the far northern regions and in the far west so as to place exploring parties continuously in communication with headquarters.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL

The Bengal Governor and Dacca.

A BOMBAY PRECEDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

During further discussion of the Government of India Bill, Clauses 3 and 4 were adopted after the consideration of their technical points.

Earl Ronaldshay moved a new clause requiring the Governor of Fort William to reside in Dacca, for at least two months annually. He pointed out that the Moslems considered they had a grievance in the reversal of the Partition, and the removal of the seat of Government from the erstwhile capital in Eastern Bengal. The Government had announced that they intended the new Governor to spend a portion of the year in Dacca. He proposed to put the Government's intention in statutory form.

Mr. Montagu pointed out that never before had there been such a statutory enactment. The objections to it were obvious. "Suppose," he said, "there were plague or famine or the Governor were ill. It would be impossible to enforce the statute. The Government were as alive as was Lord Ronaldshay to Eastern Bengal's loss. That was why Dacca was to be the second head-quarters of the Governor."

Mr. Montagu quoted from Lord Morley's declaration on the subject, adding that the Government buildings in Dacca would give security, with regard to the intentions of the Government. Once the Governor of Bengal started going to Dacca, every visit would render it more difficult for himself and his successors to abandon the visits.

Mr. Sandys, Sir J. D. Rees and Mr. Baird supported the new clause.

Earl Ronaldshay declared his intention to press the matter to a division.

Mr. Montagu appealed to him to refrain, as the whole of the Committee stage had hitherto passed without a division. They were all agreed, except as regards the statutory obligation. He pointed out that the Governor of Bombay and the Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces already followed the same practice without statutory obligation. There could only be one reason for the new clause, namely, the fear that the solemn pledge given in three places by those responsible for the Government of India was not to be trusted. No greater disservice could be rendered to the Government of India than to suggest to the Indian people that the words of His Majesty's Government were not to be considered good enough for the House of Commons.

Lord Ronaldshay said that in the circumstances he would not go to a division, as he did not wish it to appear that the Bill had been made a party measure.

The Committee stage then concluded.

HUNGARIAN CHAMBER.

Count Tisza's Coolness under Attack.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The deputy, who fired at Count Tisza in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, has now a chance of recovery. The bullet has been extracted.

His shots hit Count Tisza's desk. The Count remained unmoved, and afterwards made a statement, expressing pity for the madman, and justifying the expulsion of members of the Opposition, as being in accordance with the rules.

BUDA-PEST, JUNE 8.

The deputy, Kovacs, who fired four times at Count Tisza, at a range of nine yards, has denied the intention of killing the Count. He desired to frighten him into a change of policy.

Count Tisza has been overwhelmed with congratulations on his escape.

WOELLERSDORF DISASTER.

Fourteen Bodies Recovered at Scene of Explosion.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered on the scene of the Woellersdorf explosion.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The first official list of approved societies under the Insurance Act number 151. They include most of the great friendly societies and trade unions. The total membership they represent is five millions.

The General Federation of Trade Unions has formed a society, with which 118 unions are associated, for the purpose of the working of the Act.

PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Prince of Wales returned to Paris yesterday.

NEW DREADNOUGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Dreadnought "Conqueror" proceeded with her trials yesterday. The vessel attained a speed of 23.25 knots.

BENGALI LADY DOCTOR.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A Bengali lady, Miss Yamini Sen, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery of the Calcutta University, has been admitted after examination to be a Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Glasgow University.

Miss Yamini Sen is the first lady to obtain this qualification.

A MEXICAN APPOINTMENT.

MEXICO, JUNE 8.

Gustavo Madero, brother of General Madero, the President, has been appointed Minister in Tokio.

KING OF MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, JUNE 8.

The King of Montenegro arrived to-day, and met with a cordial welcome.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

Discussion of Mr. McKenna's Attitude.

Chance of National Strike.

[THRUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Council of Transport workers has prepared a national strike, but the men will not be called out till Monday evening.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

In reply to urgent telegraphic messages from the Government, requesting the employers to attend a conference to consider further proposals of the Conciliation Board, some employers attended and informed the Government that the employers' representatives could not be summoned before Monday.

Mr. McKenna's attitude to free labour, indicated by his reply in the House of Commons on Thursday, to the effect that it was not the Government's duty to protect labourers imported by employers, is a topic of conversation in the lobby.

The Labourites are jubilant.

The Conservatives fear that the statement will actively discourage the masters from coming to a friendly settlement on the points outstanding, as they say they cannot be expected to be conciliatory, if the Government are taking sides against them.

Conservative comments on Mr. McKenna's statement in the House of Commons with regard to the protection of imported labour are most angry. They threaten to move a vote of censure.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The strike position is at present indefinable. Nobody knows whether a general strike will occur, and even if it be declared, the attitude of the masters is similarly an unknown quantity.

An elaborate Government scheme for complete confederation, with money guarantees, was submitted to the masters yesterday, but they cannot discuss it until Monday.

BOMBAY SAILINGS NOT AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

The *Pioneer* says, it is not expected the strike in London will affect the P. and O. sailings from Bombay, whatever may happen at the English end of the line. There will be steamers available in Eastern waters to carry the mails regularly to the Mediterranean.

AMATEUR GOLF.

Championship Won by Mr. John Ball.

LONDON, JUNE 7

The veteran, Mr. John Ball, has won the Amateur Golf Championship at Westward Ho, beating Mr. Mitchell at the 38th hole. The match produced a superb struggle.

Mitchell, owing principally to his wonderful driving, was three up at the end of the first round. Play in the afternoon proceeded in a down-pour of rain, but in spite of the weather thousands of people were present. Ball made an heroic recovery, making the match all-square at the 23rd hole, where his ball hit an umbrella and rebounded on to the green. Mitchell struck the spectators with his shot and was bunkered. At the turn Mitchell was one up, and held the same advantage at the 35th hole. Ball made it all-square at the 36th hole; the thirty-seventh was halved, while Ball won the thirty-eighth and the championship.

PARTISAN ELEMENT NEW TO GOLF.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Two thousand spectators followed yesterday's match for the Amateur Golf Championship, in spite of the rain. The crowd was a remarkable one, artisan enthusiasts cheering Mitchell throughout.

The papers to-day comment adversely on this "partisan element" which is new to golf. Some state that there were cheers, when Ball missed a putt, though the *Daily News* asserts that aristocratic spectators did not conceal their resentment at the presence of a workman in the final.

Mitchell, who is a chauffeur in the service of Sir Abe Bailey, and his victorious opponent, John Ball, played most sportingly, and were most friendly throughout.

DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Material and Steady Progress.

MONTREAL, JUNE 8.

The Duchess of Connaught passed a good night, and her condition shows material and steady improvement.

DISORDERS IN CUBA.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Five thousand American troops have been ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness to proceed to Cuba.

A NEW ZEALAND LOAN.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The Bank of England has issued four and a half millions of New Zealand 3 1/2 per cent. two-years debentures at 99.

PAUPER'S MINERAL RIGHTS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Mr. Joshua Illingworth, Lord of the Manor of Pudsey, has died in the Workhouse at Bradford. He owned the mineral rights of the borough, which were unproductive owing to want of exploitation.

A seam was discovered and profitably worked during the coal strike. The Bradford Guardians are seeking to obtain the proceeds thereof, to pay for the cost of the maintenance of Mr. Illingworth in the workhouse.

THE "OCEANA'S" CARGO.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Owing to the boisterous weather, the work of salving the ivory, which went down with the "Oceana" has been interrupted.

THE NEW DELHI.

Durbar Area Unsuitable for Building.

SOUTHERN SITE FAVOURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The following Home Department press communique has been issued :—

The Delhi town planning committee is at present engaged on the preparation of a report in regard to the area to be selected for the site of the new Imperial city and cantonments at Delhi. The site, known as "the Durbar area," has been subjected to a very close examination by the committee, who had an opportunity of seeing the ground after a heavy fall of rain. The ground has also been under observation of a special sanitary officer, attached to the committee, and of the Sanitary Commissioner of the Government of India.

It is understood that after consultation with these officers, and after study of the data, which have been collected in regard to flood and sub-soil water, and of other general considerations of importance, such as the extent of the land required, the committee have come to the conclusion that so much of this area is unsuitable for building purposes, that the amount remaining will be insufficient for the requirements of an Imperial city. It is, therefore, impossible for them to advise the Government of India to locate the new city on this area.

The site, which commends itself to the committee, is the area to the south of Delhi and west of the more ancient cities, which offers a combination of conditions favourable to securing health and good drainage, together with the aesthetic advantage of fine views over the present city of Delhi, and the monuments of the Delhis of the past.

UNITED PROVINCES JAILS.

Question of Children's Courts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

The resolution on jail administration in the United Provinces for 1911 shows that 98,561 prisoners passed through the jails of the province. The number of prisoners released on the occasion of the Coronation was 3,008. The problem of how best to deal with juvenile prisoners received the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and the establishment of a juvenile jail at Bareilly marked the beginning of a new policy towards youthful criminals. A scheme for the introduction of a special court for he trial of offences committed by children, on the lines of those established in England by the Children's Act of 1908, is under consideration.

The total number of prisoners under sixteen years of age was 193, and the total habitual offenders admitted were 5,621. Ten escapes from prison occurred, eight runaways being recaptured. Flogging was inflicted in 70 cases, as against 52 in the previous year. The average cost per head of the maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 61-5-4. The cash profit earned from jail factories was Rs 281,000. There was an absence of any attempt to compete in price-with private firms, manufacturing the same articles. The health of the jail population was excellent. the death rate per mille fell from 15·6 in 1910 to 14·9, which is believed to be the lowest on record. Proposals have recently been received from the Salvation Army for the institution of a Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

CITY OF KARACHI.

Its Debt to Mr. Tahilram Khemchand.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 8.

The opening ceremony of the dharamsala erected in memory of the late Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, C. I. E. a former president of the Karachi Municipality, was performed this evening by the Commissioner in Sind before a representative gathering of all classes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, President of the Karachi Municipality, in his opening speech, referred in highly eulogistic terms to the eminent services rendered by the deceased gentleman to the Karachi municipality, and to the events, which led to the erection of the memorial, which had been subscribed for by the public, supplemented by a contribution from the municipality.

The Commissioner in Sind, before declaring the building open, said that since Sir Bartle Frere, the founder and first President of the Karachi municipality, it might safely be said that there had been no single man to whom the city owed so much as it did to the late Mr. Tahilram.

DISORDER IN TIBET.

Chinese Postal Service Ceases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

One effect of the current disorder in Tibet is that the Chinese postal service has ceased to exist.

RIOT AT A TEA-GARDEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARIMGANJ, JUNE 8.

The labour disturbance at Dwarband tea-garden in Cachar ended yesterday in the conviction of twenty-three coolies. Sometime ago Mr. Beddow, Assistant Manager, took to task a cooly for neglect of duty. This led to a quarrel, which resulted in a general rising of the coolies. Some three hundred coolies attacked the garden office, assaulted Mr. Beddow, and other garden officers. The authorities being informed by telegraph, fifty armed police and a large number of police officers and men came and restored order.

Twenty-three coolies, including a woman, were arrested and sent up for trial, which was held at Dwerband garden by Mr. Jackson, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced them to terms of rigorous imprisonment, varying from nine months to three years.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAINITAL, JUNE 8.

A meeting on behalf of the Hindu University was held here at very short notice last night, and resulted in the subscription of some sixty thousand rupees.

POSTS-TELEGRAPH UNION.

Important Letter by Sir C. S. Wilson.

RE-ORGANISATION OF STAFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in the course of a long letter to the Chamber of Commerce, outlines a scheme, whereby the experiment of amalgamating the Post and Telegraph services should be tried in the Bombay and Central Circles, with effect from the 1st of July. The task of administration will thus be entrusted to the Postmaster-Generals, Messrs. Doran and Sutherland, while the engineering arrangements will be entrusted to Mr. Coode, the present Director of Telegraphs, Central Circle. In the course of his letter Sir Charles writes :—

1. Staff: The whole of the construction and maintenance work in both circles is to be supervised and controlled by one officer with his headquarters at Bombay. The officer is to work directly under my orders and to be styled Superintending Engineer, Telegraphs, and to be given the assistance of one Deputy-Superintendent-General, as Personal Assistant. Subordinate to the Superintending Engineer are to be four Superintendents of Telegraphs, stationed at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Ajmer, each of whom is to be in charge of the construction and maintenance work of a definitely defined division. The Superintendents in charge of the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Nagpur Divisions are each to be given two assistants (Assistant-Superintendents or Deputy-Superintendents-General), and the Superintendent in charge of the Ajmer Division is to be given one assistant. These seven assistants are to be posted to the head-quarters of their respective divisions, or to out-stations as decided by the Superintending-Engineer.

The traffic work of the two circles is to be under the Postmaster-General in each circle, and the staff of the Postmaster-General is to be increased temporarily by the addition in the Bombay Circle of a Superintendent of Telegraphs, and four Assistant or Deputy. Superintendents, and in the Central Circle by a Superintendent and three Assistant or Deputy-Superintendents to be styled Traffic Managers and Assistant Traffic Managers respectively. The question of the exact duties to be performed, and the powers to be exercised by these officers are to be left to the Postmasters-General to decide, but two of the Assistant Traffic Managers in each circle are to be constantly on tour, and the work of the proposed Traffic Branch is to include the work connected with the telegraph side of the combined offices, now performed by the existing staffs of the Postmaster-General.

2. Duties: The Engineering Branch is to be responsible only for the design, construction and maintenance of the telegraph and telephone lines, and the work at present done by the technical branch, such as the fitting up of telephone exchanges, the erection and maintenance of power, plant etc., is to remain unchanged for the present. The control of the line staff is to be solely in the hands of the Engineering Branch and each Divisional Superintendent is to be given the assistance of one Inspecting-Telegraph-Master or inspecting telegraphist, especially for the disposal of interruption reports. Inspecting-Telegraph-Masters and telegraphists, at pressnt employed on railway and canal lines, whose work is practically all engineering work, are also to remain under the Engineering Branch.

Sir Charles in conclusion states that he has been asked to submit a report to Government, six months hence, and he accordingly invites all important commercial bodies in Bombay and Karachi to give their opinions by October,

POST SIGNALLERS.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

The *Pioneer* understands that there is no foundation for the statement that it is intended to draft into the signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department, a large number of postal signallers with a view eventually to localising the entire service.

Instructions have been issued by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs that vacancies occurring in the local scale of the Telegraph Department should, in future, be filled as far as possible by the appointment of qualified men, already employed as signallers in the combined Post and Telegraph Offices, but there is no intention of localising the general scale establishment, and the only effect of the instructions in question is to make service as a signaller in the Post Office the stepping stone to service as a local scale telegraphist in the Telegraph Department. It is intended that the signallers selected from the Post Office shall begin on the minimum pay of the local scale of the Telegraph Department.

INTERESTS OF SUBORDINATES.

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

A Press Communique states :—

The scheme of experimental amalgamation, which will be introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles with effect from the 1st July, will not result in any reduction either in the strength or in the pay of the staff of the Telegraph Department, or of the Post Office during the experimental period. The total surplus of Deputy Superintendents (general) will be utilised as a reserve during that period, and it is intended to build up a permanent reserve of these officers to fill leave vacancies and to carry out special works, if the scheme of amalgamation, now about to be tried, is successful and is applied to the whole of India. The assurances given to the staff by the Government of India in its resolution, issued from the Department of Commerce and Industry on the 24th of January last, and in the subsequent communication of the 9th of February, that the interests of the subordinates, then on the establishment, will be safeguarded, if the scheme of amalgamation is finally decided on, and that economies will not be effected at their expense, will be steadily borne in mind.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 8

On the night of the 11th of July last, two Mahomedans and a Hindu were murdered in a village within the Munshiguni sub-division of the Dacca district. The motive of the crime could not be ascertained, and the murders were suspected to be of a political character. The police made vigorous enquiries, but could not trace the culprits, who were said to be receiving assistance from the people of the neighbourhood. The District Magistrate of Dacca has now issued a notice upon the residents of Sonarang-bika and Outshal, unions within that sub-division, for rateably realising Rs. 3,000, which will be granted as compensation to the families of the three men murdered.

LORD IVEAGH has given £10,000 to the department of geology and mineralogy at the University of Dublin.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

BANK OF BURMA.

Meeting of Shareholders and Creditors.

QUESTION OF LIQUIDATOR.

A MEETING of the shareholders and creditors of the Bank of Burma was held in the Stock Brokers' Hall, Hummam Street, Bombay, on Saturday afternoon. A large number of Parsis, with a sprinkling of Hindus, and a few Europeans attended the meeting.

Mr. Halai, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Committee, in his notice convening the meeting, stated that the object of the meeting was to ascertain and place before the Chief Court of Lower Burma the wishes of the shareholders and creditors of the Bank of Burma, in respect of the appointment of a permanent liquidator or liquidators, to suggest his or their remuneration, and to select members to form an advisory committee.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, having been elected chairman of the meeting, said that they had now come nearer liquidation than hitherto. Mr. Justice Robinson, of the Chief Court of Burma, in passing his orders on the applications made by Mr. Merwanji Noble and Lieut.-Col Pridmore, to carry on the liquidation of the Bank of Burma, Limited, under the supervision of the Court, had appointed Mr. E. R. Holdsworth provisionally to be official liquidator, subject to his furnishing security to the extent of one lakh of rupees with one or more sureties, and had further directed him to file an account of the cash and securities in his hands within one week, and also within that time to pay all monies received by him into the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon. The question of the appointment of an Advisory Committee, and the appointment of a permanent official liquidator had been adjourned till the 24th of June. The object of the present meeting was, he said, to suggest to the Court, the name of a permanent official liquidator and the names of members of an Advisory Committee, and he hoped that the members would confine themselves to the subject of the resolutions before them.

A European shareholder enquired what Mr. Holdsworth had done during the last six months? He understood that Mr. Holdsworth was drawing a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month and had an expensive establishment and the help of Mr. Ferguson the auditor, who was also paid a handsome remuneration. He was grateful to Mr. Noble for all the trouble he had taken, but like every creditor he would like to see some of his money back.

The chairman said that Mr. Noble would be happy to answer any inquiry.

Another shareholder then enquired whether Mr. Holdsworth had furnished the necessary security of one lakh.

The chairman asked him to wait until the 24th of June, to which date the case had been adjourned.

Mr. Noble then addressed the meeting. His contention was that the extraordinary meeting held on the 16th of December, 1911, at which Mr. Holdsworth had been appointed liquidator, was invalid, under article 55 of the Association, inasmuch as the quorum necessary under that article was not present. He was of opinion that the meeting should select another liquidator. He was very glad to inform the meeting that owing to an agreement, which had been entered into between the Burma Oil Company and the Burma Petroleum Company they had every prospect of soon being in a position to declare a dividend of from 10 to 12 annas, and even 16 annas in course of time.

Mr. Halai, the honorary secretary of the Bombay Committee, then moved a resolution, the object of which was to suggest the name of one or more liquidators in the place of Mr. Holdsworth

This resolution was carried and the name of Mr. B. Cowasji, barrister of Rangoon, was put to the meeting and approved.

The meeting also approved the names of a suggested advisory committee.

THE TROUBLE IN GOA.

Government Official Statement.

The Consul-General for Portugal has received the following telegram from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa :—

"News published in the journals, the "Goano" and the "Anglo-Lusitano," are false. The situation is improving. The Government force has frequently defeated the bandits. Martial law has been proclaimed in Velhas-Conquistas, as bands of dacoits have made their appearance in the villages of Salsette, Bardez and the environs of Novas-Conquistas.

"The publication of the newspaper the "Popular" has only been suspended for having misrepresented that the Government has no confidence in the garrison of India. This was the reason why the "Popular" was suspended. The reason why the officers of the garrison showed their sympathies with the Government is already known to the public. It is utterly false that the director of the "Popular" was ordered to be sent to prison, or that the Government thought of taking such steps.

"Only the supplement issued, after the order for the suspension of the newspaper, was legally ordered to be seized; and the director was called upon to appear before the Administrator of the District to have him warned that he could not on any pretext continue to publish it. The rest is nothing but a ridiculous show, the departure of the director of the "Popular" to British territory, being a ruse to show that he is a victim and to gain importance, which he has not. The Government did not even care to have the press censured, nor is there any prosecution or violence. Everything in Velhas-Conquistas is quiet and business is going on as usual.

"The departure of His Excellency to Margao was merely to pay a visit to his intimate friend, the Administrator of the District, who was seriously ill. His Excellency was, however, warmly received at the station by the officers and a large crowd of people. His Excellency spoke in the Municipal Hall in reply to an address from the President explaining His Excellency's programme and the mode he intends to deal with Novas Conquistas. The Municipality declared itself entirely to be on the side of the Government.

"These statements which are absolutely true may be communicated to the newspapers and to the community."

ACCIDENT TO CITY LINER.

"City of Paris" Rams Wall in Victoria Dock.

A serious accident occurred in Victoria Dock on Saturday. The "City of Paris," from England was entering the dock on the afternoon tide, and was being hauled to No. 10 berth in charge of a dock-pilot, Mr. A. C. Warner. When approaching the wall, the latter says he rang full speed astern in order to steady the ship into her berth. The reply on the brudge from the engine-room was heard by people standing on the wall.

The vessel, however, continued to go ahead, and the dock wall, end on, with some violence. It was at once apparent that the "City of Paris" had sustained serious damage; her stern was smashed; and many plates were twisted. Repairs will, we understand, be carried out locally, and it is hoped that by continuous work the vessel will be able to leave to scheduled time.

Her passengers had been landed previous to the accident.

Damage was done to the masonry work of the quay, while the vessel is said to have suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 40,000. About six plates on each side of the ship have been torn, and the stern from the upper to the lower scarp will have to be renewed. The ship's cargo is being removed as rapidly as possible, and she will immediately go to dry dock, where her repairs, it is estimated, will occupy about a fortnight.

It is stated that the accident was due to a defect in the engines.

Several persons engaged in gambling in a hotel at Winnipeg were surprised by two armed intruders, who seized all the money on the tables and then escaped.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

SIND BENCH AND BAR DINNER.

Judicial Administration of Province.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 9.

The Sind Bench and Bar Dinner organised by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind was held last night at the Frere Hall, Karachi. Covers were laid for nearly a hundred persons including the Judicial Commissioner, District Judges, Magistrates, Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and members of the Karachi Bar Association.

Mr. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner, presided and in proposing the principal toast reviewed the history of the Sind judiciary from the time of Sir Bartle Frere, and praised the work done by former Judicial Commissioners, which included such names as Melvelle, Raymond West, Wedderburn, Birdwood and Batty. He then dwelt on the various steps which had been taken to improve the administration throughout the province. He said that speculative appeals and revision applications had been reduced by the Judicial Commissioner's court, and the law of arbitration had been placed on a sound footing. He praised the efforts of the Karachi Bar Association to maintain its excellent traditions and improve its constitution, and said that the present dinner was organised with the object of establishing and fostering cordial relations between the Bench and the Bar.

Mr. Raymond, Public Prosecutor, in proposing the toast, "the Bench," observed that judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, by organising that dinner, had raised the status of the Bar in the public estimation.

THE KHOST FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 8.

Reports from Kabul confirm the view that the Amir is anxious to secure a peaceable settlement of Khost affairs. The removal of the Governor would probably effect this at once.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

It is reported from the Tochi Valley that on the 5th of June a picquet of ten rifles was attacked by a gang of Mahsuds. Relief parties from Miranshah and Idak moved out and one detachment came up with the Mahsuds at night-fall, killing three with no loss to itself. The bodies and rifles were abandoned by the gang. One of the men killed was identified as Syed Gul, a Khost outlaw.

FIGHT IN KOHAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 9.

On the 6th of June a skirmish occurred in the Kohat district. It appears that a party of Wazirs went to the village of Dallam to attend a wedding. Amongst them were known to be three notorious outlaws, whose surrender was demanded by the local police, with whom were some border military police. The Wazirs at first had agreed to give the men up, but afterwards offered resistance. Shots were exchanged and the Assistant Commissioner of Thall turned out with a detachment of troop. The Wazirs were driven across the frontier leaving several men behind them, two of the police were slightly wounded.

DENGUE FEVER IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

Dengue fever, which had been prevalent for some time past in the northern part of Calcutta, has affected the port. The men in one of the pilot vessels and a dredger have been attacked rather severely, the sailing of the former having had to be postponed.

SEPOY MUTILATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 8.

The mutilated remains of a sepoy of the 2nd Sappers and Miners have been found on the Madras railway line just outside Bangalore. The police suspect foul play as the deceased was an object of jealousy in his corps, owing to his rapid promotion. The head was found fifty yards away from the trunk, and the legs were altogether missing.

AIR BLASTS AT KOLAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 8.

It is reported that there have been several more air blasts at the Champion Reefs, Kolar Gold Field, three occurring at intervals yesterday, but no loss of life took place. The violent tremor of the 5th instant, however, caused much damage to property throughout the mining area.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The closing balance of the gold standard reserve on the 31st of March last stood at £19,756,997.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 9.

Calcutta was threatened with a strike of taxi-cab drivers yesterday. The grievances of the drivers seem to be that they are frequently summoned by the police on frivolous charges. They were, however, induced to resume work after a brief cessation, having been assured that their grievances will be enquired into.

GRAZING FEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

As the outcome of the promise given by the Governor at a meeting of the Legislative Council in April, when Mr. Kesava Pillay moved a resolution on grazing fees for cattle, the Madras Government have appointed a special committee of enquiry on the subject. The comittee will travel throughout the Presidency, examine withnesses, visit typical localities, and get an insight into the practical working of the forest rules in those localities.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

REICHSTAG AND ALSACE.

Germany's Larger Navy.

TO END THE WAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 25.

The Kaiser's threat to annul the Constitution of Alsace-Lorraine and incorporate it with Prussia occupied the attention of the Reichstag yesterday week. The House and galleries were crowded to hear the Chancellor's explanation of his Majesty's words, and at the opening of the proceedings an extraordinary scene was witnessed. Herr Scheidemann, a Socialist deputy, in the course of a speech on the Estimates for the Chancellor's office, said: "We welcome the Kaiser's statement as an important admission that incorporation with the Prussia is threatened as the severest punishment a people can receive for refractory conduct—a punishment equal to penal servitude and the loss of civil rights." A great uproar followed, and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor rose and, signing to the occupants of the Ministerial and Bundesrat benches to follow him, led them in a long file from the House. This remarkable demonstration caused a profound sensation, and the protracted absence of the Chancellor gave rise to a wild report that he was telephoning to the Emperor at Hamburg, and that the latter would return and dissolve the Reichstag. Herr Scheidemann resumed his speech, and was ultimately rebuked by the President. Two other speakers followed, and the Chancellor and those who had retired with him finally returned. When he rose to speak Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg accepted responsibility for the Kaiser's words which, when they were first hearts here, were believed to be a calumny circulated by the French Press—and, making the best of a bad business, declared that they found an echo in every truly German heart—but, of course, he added, the Emperor meant that if it was necessary to carry out the threat it would be done in a constitutional manner. The incident is now ended, but the effect of the words, which have given the greatest offence throughout Germany, and are acting as an irritant in Alsace, cannot be effaced.

On Herr Scheidemann resuming after the withdrawal of the Chancellor, the speaker said:—"Alsace-Lorraine has been roused, and French nationalism spurred to action. We want to put an end to such conditions by securing the Reichstag franchise for Prussia. We do not want Prussia to remain the German Siberia any longer." "The invasion of the Prussian Lower House by the police acted like a signal gun. Do not push things too far; give the people their just rights." In his speech on the Strasburg incident Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg said—"As long as I occupy my present position I defend the Emperor, not as a courtier, but as one whose constitutional duty it is to do so.

GERMANY'S LARGER NAVY.

The Kaiser is said to be greatly pleased with the manner in which the naval and military proposals of the Government were guided through the Reichstag; hence there is strong ground for the statement of the "Militarisch Politische Korrespondez" that both Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, and Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of Marine, will be created counts. It is also said that General von Einem, the Minister of War (who has not had the arduous task of manipulating public opinion by means of the Press and the Navy League which his colleague at the Admiralty added to the duties of his office), is to be rewarded with a high order. A number of officials at the Admiralty are to be ennobled in recognition of their services to the "Big Navy" cause.

In the debate in the Reichstag on Saturday on the Estimates for the Imperial Chancellor's Department (the discussion bearing upon foreign policy), Dr. David (Socialist) said Mr. Churchill's declaration should be a warning to them against the definitive approval of the Defence Bills. Nine-tenths of the German and English peoples desired an understanding. In case of war German trade would be hit for decades in its most vital parts, since England was their best customer. Permanent peace must be secured by an international understanding, and that depended on Germany alone, for England had repeatedly pronounced herself prepared for such an understanding.

Dr. Spahn (Centre) said it was not their fault that England was continuing to arm. The weaknesses of their navy were to be removed by the Defence Bills, which bore no aggressive character. He did not share the view that a change of Ambassadors in London meant an alteration in their policy. They had no ground for such an alteration. The trusted Baron Marschall von Bieberstein would fill the post to the advantage of Germany, as he had done in Constantinople.

Dr. Oertel (Conservative) said:—"We desire good and correct relations with England, but on no account do we wish them to be obtained at the expense of German interests. We do not encroach on anyone's sphere, but neither do we tolerate any encroachment on our own sphere of interest."

Herr Bassermann (National Liberal) next spoke, saying:—"We must find means for

A RAPPROACHMENT WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Churchill's latest speech is not directed against Germany. Just as our Navy Estimates are dictated by purely technical considerations, so Mr. Churchill's plans are aimed at nations which will become rivals to Great Britain after the completion of the Panama Canal. Baron Marschall von Bieberstein's gifts may certainly bring about better relations between Great Britain and Germany, but policy is not dictated by Ambassadors."

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, then rose to reply. He said: "On the very day that I made my reply in committee regarding Anglo-German relations the British Prime Minister answered the same question in the British Parliament. The replies were absolutely similar. The British Parliament was satisfied, but such was not the case with us. The view that we are opposed to the abolition of the right of seizure at sea is erroneous, as the way we voted in this discussions at The Hague Conference shows. With regard to our relations with Russia, I repeat what the Imperial Chancellor said in December of last year. When it is said that we should conduct a policy backed by our soldiers and our ships, and then our demands must be successful, I would observe that we should rue such a policy. The English are always held up as an example; but they make a discrimination in favour of demands which fit in with their policy, and these are rigorously insisted upon." Herr Ledebour (Socialist) said:—"In view of the increase in German armaments the English refuse to be weaned from the belief that Germany will fall on them as soon as she has a large enough fleet. Mr. Churchill said plainly that the introduction of Supplementary Estimates would follow our Navy Law Amendment Act. The abolition of the right of seizure is attainable if Germany comes to an agreement with Great Britain with regard to the limitation of naval armaments."

The Reichstag then adopted the Estimates.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF INCREASES.

A parliamentary White-paper gives the text of the German Naval Law Amendment Bill the passage of which is obviously the cause of Mr. Churchill's statement in the House of Commons that it would be necessary for him to come to the House with Supplementary Naval Estimates. The text of the Bill replaces the articles of the old law by fresh articles, and of these official explanations are given. These show that the legal establishment of ships experiences increases as follows:—

	Previous Establishment.		Future Establishment.		Increase.
Battleships	38	...	41	...	3
Large cruisers	20	...	20	...	—
Small cruisers	38	...	40	...	2

Of the legal establishment of ships there are to be in commission:—

Active Fleet.	Battleships.		Large Cruisers.		Small Cruisers.
Previously	17	...	4	...	12
In future	25	...	8	...	18
Reserve Fleet—					
Previously	9	...	2	...	6
In future	4	...	1	...	3
Total—					
Previously	26	...	6	...	18
In future	29	...	9	...	21

Consequently there will be additionally in commission before 1920 three battleships, three large cruisers, and three small cruisers. It is proposed also to demand six submarines every year. The additional requirements in personnel in the year 1920 will be 14,310.

In regard to construction it is at present proposed to build one additional battleship under the Amending Bill in 1913 and one in 1916. The year of construction of the remaining battleship is reserved. The increases in expenditure necessitated will be as follows: 1912, £734,000; 1913, £636,000; 1914, £489,000; 1915, £49,000; 1916, £196,000; and in 1917 there will be a decrease of £49,000.

THE ITALO-TURKISH WAR.

M. Izvolsky, the Russian Ambassador in Paris speaking on Wednesday at the general meeting of the Russian Chamber of Commerce, stated that the French and Russian Governments were making effort for the settlement of the Italo-Turkish conflict, closely co-operating with one another and acting in complete harmony with Great Britain, the friend of both France and Russia. The "Excelsior" asserts that the idea of entrusting the restoration of piece between Italy and Turkey to an International Conference is already finding many adherents. With regard to this suggestion of a conference Reuter's Agency is informed on high Turkish authority that there is the best ground for stating that such reports are baseless. It is added that while doubtless the Powers are anxious to do whatever is possible to bring about a cessation of hostilities, there is not at present the least indication that any means have been divised which would be likely to have the desired effect.

The following announcement is semi-officially issued in Athens. "General Ameglio and Admiral Viale have assured the inhabitants of the islands in the Ægean occupied by the Italians that the islands will not again be occupied by the Turks, as least on the same conditions as before, and that the inhabitants may therefore, give free expression to their sentiments without fear of subsequent persecution by the Turks."

STRIKERS SHOT AT BUDAPEST.

The stormy sitting in the Hungarian Parliament on Wednesday, was followed by savage rioting in the streets of Budapest next day. According to an official report five, and according to other accounts fifteen, have been killed and over a hundred seriously wounded. About 50,000 working men, or one-third of the total, obeyed the order of the Social Democrats for a general strike, and these marched through the chief streets of the city, attacking men at work on the way. They then attempting to concentrate round Parliament House, which was surrounded by the military, while the police blocked the streets leading thither. Collisions with the police began early in the morning. The rioters threw stones and fired revolvers, sometimes from houses, and the police replied with their swords and revolvers. More cavalry and infantry were called from the barracks, until the wholly garrison of 20,000 men was under arms, and attacked the crowds vigorously with their bayonets. Baulked from reaching Parliament House, the rioters began a work of general destruction. They stopped all traffic, smashed 300 tramcars, and began erecting barricades in some of the principal streets, such as the Waitznerstrasse, with the overturned cars, omnibuses, telephone cables, and paving-stones.

They then proceeded systematically to demolish gaslamps, over two thousand being destroyed, evidently with the intention of renewing the rioting at night under cover of the darkness. Hundreds of shop windows were broken, and attempts were made to loot various buildings, including pawnshops. At midday the city appeared in the throes of a revolution, but by three o'clock the soldiers, materially assisted by the heavy rain, had dispersed most of the rioters. Among those killed by bullets were a policeman, a hussar, and a little boy. As the employees of the gas works had joined the strikers most of the theatres were closed whilst the darkened streets are full of soldiers. Meanwhile, the reports of the rioting had caused the greatest excitement in Parliament, where the Opposition charged the Government with the responsibility, owing to yesterday's irregular election of Count Tisza as Speaker, and demanded the suspension of the sitting. Count Tisza, who preside to-day for the first time, refused, declaring that Parliament was not a Philanthropic committee, and he would not stop its deliberations even if fifty men had been killed. The Social Democrat members offered to stop the rioting if Dr. Lukacs, the Premier, gave permission for an open air meeting in favour of universal suffrage. The Premier refused, and Count Apponyi and other members of the Opposition telegraphed to the Emperor Francis Joseph in his capacity as King of Hungary, for suffrage reform in order to prevent a revolution. The embitterment of the populace at Count Tisza's election as Speaker is due to his being the chief opponent of suffrage reform. This reform was promised by the Emperor to the Hungarian people in 1905, since when all successive Ministries have adroitly evaded carrying it out. Towards on Wednesday the military were again forced to use their firearms, and there were further casualties, another man being killed in the street by a soldier. A general railway strike is threatened, and the trains are now under military escort. Troops have been telegraphed for from country districts to Budapest to reinforce the garrison. The city is in darkness, and all traffic is suspended. The police have ordered all houses to be locked by seven o'clock. More shops and offices have been looted.

FOOTBALL.

Entries for the Harwood League.

Entries for the Harwood Football League have been closed, with the result that seven teams will take part in this year's competition, compared with eight last year. The Government Telegraphs and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery have dropped out, while one new team in the Army Temperance Association, Colaba, has entered. The Bombay Football Club reappears as the Bombay Athletic Club. The entries consequently are as follows:—

1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba.
Army Temperance Association, Colaba.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Bombay Athletic Club.
Y. M. C. A., Bombay.
Byculla Mechanics' Institute, (G.I.P. Railway.)
The Hornets.

W. I. F. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Western India Football Association will be held on Wednesday evening, at 7-15, at Green's Hotel. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance, as members of the general public will be welcomed. Only representatives of affiliated clubs, however, will be entitled to vote.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

For this friendly match, which was played on Saturday afternoon, the Athletic Club turned out a strong side, and included in their forward line Jacques, a new man, who has played for a Belgian club. The Gymkhana had a full defence, but were weak forward. After an open game a goal was obtained by the Gymkhana, when the first half was well advanced. Capper put in a good shot which Rockley stopped but failed to clear, and Dalziel rushing up had little difficulty in putting the ball into the net. The Athletic Club now attacked strongly and forced the ball between the posts, but were not allowed to score as the off-side rule had been broken.

Weakness in shooting prevented the Athletic Club from drawing level early in the second half. The Gymkhana this half played a very uneven game and were unable to add to their score, while after a fast game on a very hard ground both teams towards the end appeared distinctly distressed. Final score:—

Bombay Gymkhana	1
Bombay Athletic Club	0

Teams:—

Bombay Athletic:—Rockley, goal; Elliott and Chapman, backs; Wilkie, Templeton and Browne, halves; Shaw, Jacques, Woodward, Hyde and Barnett, forwards.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Dawson, goal; Willmott and Deane, backs; Barrett, Onslow and Simmonds, halves; Fox, Dalziel, Cupper, Hargreaves and Taylor, forwards.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial is sure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists. —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE LONDON STRIKE.

The following news later than the mail appears in the Australian papers.

London, May 26.

Among the vessels held up in consequence of the strike are five steamers laden with 400,000 carcases of frozen meat.

A deputation of millers and meat importers have appealed to Mr. McKenna for protection for their vehicles in order to ensure the distribution of foodstuffs.

It is stated that the dockers at Southampton will refuse to unload any vessel diverted from London as a result of the strike.

Owing to the strike the R.M.S. Osterley, from Australia, landed her specie at Plymouth.

The "Daily" Chronicle states:—There is no adequate justification for the strike as there is no question of wages or hours involved. The watchman Thomas, is not a unionist but a member of a society of which he was a founder. The strike is imprudent and unnecessary, and the poor will feel the pinch of higher prices.

Mr. Reginald McKenna (Secretary of State for the Home Office) and Sir George Askwith (of the Board of Trade) visited the docks yesterday, and subsequently they were given an audience by the King.

The strike is causing concern at Aldershot, where there is insufficient meat for the troops and for the Territorials engaged in the Whitsuntide training operations. The military authorities are holding the Army Service Corps in readiness to undertake transport duties in London.

The shipowners of London have issued a statement declaring that in the negotiations last year the men's representatives distinctly disclaimed any demand for the employment of only unionists, but Mr. John Burns (President of Local Government Board) begged the owners not to insist upon the insertion in the agreement of a clause specifically mentioning that fact, as the provisions of the agreement covered the point.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

At the inquiry held by Sir Edward Clarke (at the request of the Government) into the industrial trouble at the docks, Mr. Rekie, representing the Foremen's Society, claimed that Thomas, the watchman over whose employment the strike originated, was a trade unionist in every sense of the word, inasmuch as he belonged to the Foremen's Society.

Mr. Harry Gosling, president of the Transport Workers' Federation, explained the grievances of the men, and stated that the strikers were prepared to do their best to protect the public health and to care for the infirm and for children. He alleged that Thomas was a tool of the masters.

At Mr. Gosling's request Sir Edward Clarke refused to sanction the appearance of counsel.

Mr. Lambert, on behalf of the masters, denied that the masters desired to break up the unions and that they were using Thomas for that purpose. The masters, he said, were not bound by any agreement to employ only unionists and they felt that they must strenuously resist the constant attempts being made to upset trade, as the men were constantly breaking their agreements on some pretext.

Sir Edward Clarke, in closing the inquiry, said that no succession of strikes would ever compel the non-unionists and the masters to obey the unions. He was hopeful, however, the legislation would be introduced to solve in a great measure industrial difficulties.

STRIKE.

The strike of 8,000 East End tailors engaged in the making of ladies costumes has been settled the strikers having secured a 10 per cent. increase in their wages and a limitation of their days work to the hours between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. The strike of 15,000 men's tailors continues.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

New York, May 25.

Reports from Bellano, in the north of Mexico, state that in the recent fighting between the Government troops and the rebels 3,000 of the latter were killed. All the railroad bridges in the disturbed area were destroyed, by the revolutionaries and the Government troops are now occupied in effecting repairs.

The rebels stated that they are in receipt of information that General Madero has been asked by Congress to resign the Presidency.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

London, May 23.

Mrs. Pankhurst, Pethick Lawrence, and the latter's wife, who are undergoing a sentence of nine months' imprisonment for conspiracy in connection with the suffragettes' window-smashing campaign, are allowed to wear their own clothes in prison and to receive books and food from outside.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRALIA.

St. Petersburg, May 25.

The denunciation of the Russo-American commercial treaty has stimulated competition in business here. Messrs. McKay and Mitchell, Australian manufacturers of farming implements, have arrived in St. Petersburg their intention being to go to the South of Russia to inquire into the openings for the introduction of cutting and trashing machinery.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS.

New York, May 25.

At Lawrence, in Massachussetts, a man named Etter, who was the leader of the recent strike riots in which several persons were killed, is being tried on a charge of having incited to riot. The Socialistic organisations declare that if Etter be convicted a complete change in their methods will be made, and bombs and bullets will be utilised against society.

San Francisco, May 25.

At San Diego the police have discovered a plot in which six Socialists were selected by lot to shoot the Mayor and other civic officials in consequence of two representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World having recently been ejected from the town.

SCANDINAVIAN UNION.

Copenhagen, May 25.

The remains of the late King Frederick, of Denmark, were interred at Roskilde yesterday. The fact that at the funeral the new King walked alongside the Kings of Sweden, Norway, and Greece has given rise to a rumour than an Inter-Scandinavian Union is about to be arranged.

STRONG LANGUAGE.

London, May 25.

In the course of a speech at Bradford yesterday the Earl of Selborne said that Mr. Lloyd-George's recent references to the Duke of Devonshire meant the introduction into public and political life of the foulest measures of the illegitimate prize ring. It was impossible to hold a man responsible for acts committed by his ancestors 400 years ago.

A TRAGIC VOYAGE.

Adelaide, May 26.

The British ship Port Patrick, which arrived at Port Adelaide from New York yesterday, took 135 days to complete the voyage. Rough weather was encountered, and during one squall two of the crew were swept overboard. The chief officer succumbed to heart disease, and was buried at sea.

LONDON SHOOTING CASE.

London, May 25.

A man, said to be an Australian merchant was arrested at Dover yesterday, as he was about to board a steamer for Ostend. He is charged with having attempted to shoot a merchant in Queen Victoria-street some time ago.

HINDUS IN CANADA.

Ottawa, May 25.

The Government as an act of grace has allowed two Hindu women to remain with their husbands in Canda.

Messages from Honolulu state that the volcano on Hawaii Island is again active.

POLICE COURTS.

BIG COCAINE SEIZURE.

Legal Definition of Transportation.

MR. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Bhikia Babu, tindal of a tony, Kanoo Tanoo, tindal of a steam launch, and Ganpat, an employe of the Austrian Lloyd Co., Bombay, were charged by Inspector Gough with transporting and illegally possessing twenty-two pounds of cocaine, valued at Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown while Mr. Campbell, barrister, with Mr. Kanga, pleader, defended the third accused.

The circumstances under which the accused were charged are briefly these:—The third-accused, is alleged to have put a sack containing the cocaine into the launch of the second accused, and then engaging the tony of the first accused, he went to Carnac Basin. As the first accused was passing through the export gate, he was arrested with the sack, the police subsequently arresting the other two accused.

On Saturday Mr. Bowen called Anant Raghunath, a boy of twelve, as a witness to clear up the point as to the relationship between the witness, Sudam and Nathuram.

The evidence having been concluded, Mr. Campbell addressed the court on behalf of his client. Counsel asked his Worship to take no notice of the statements of the other two accused, as they had only attempted to exonerate themselves. With regard to the evidence, counsel submitted that it was very slender and not sufficient to convict his client with the offence, who was identified by only one witness, a boy. Even his evidence when properly analysed, would show that the accused's presence had not been established. The witness, Sudam, had been proved a false witness and his evidence should be altogether disregarded. The prosecution could have brought overwhelming evidence of the accused's identity, but beyond the boy already referred to, no one, who stepped into the witness box, identified the accused There was therefore no evidence as to the third accused being implicated in the offence.

As to the charge of transportation, counsel submitted that according to a recent High Court ruling mere carriage from one spot to another would not mean "transport." The construction put upon the meaning of "transport" was "taking from a legal area into another area, where possession of a certain article was illegal." In the present case the cocaine was not proved to have been removed from one such area to another. Again, counsel submitted it was not even proved to have been removed from one village or town or city to another. The word place was construed as a city or a town or a village.

Mr. Bowen replying urged that the connection of the third accused was established by one witness, and the evidence of other witnesses supported his story. As to the meaning of "transportation" and also of "place," this the Public Prosecutor submitted depended upon the other words which were taken in connection with them. A place was a locality, and Carnac Basin and the gate of the Victoria Docks were two different localities. The cocaine was certainly in possession of the third accused, because even if he had not held it in his hand it was certainly in the tony, which was hired by him.

The Court reserved its judgment.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.

SIX years' rigorous imprisonment was given to Damoder Raichand, a well-known thief and burglar, and four months to his father, Raichand Pitamber, aged about sixty. Damoder was charged with theft and house-breaking on three different dates by Deputy-Inspector Fern before Mr. P. H. Dastur at Mazagaon on Saturday. On 26th April last he committed theft at the house of Ambalal Chotalal and took some clothing and a lota. On the 13th of the same month, Nanabhai Bhanubhai complained of the theft of a gold ring, metal watch and silk coat valued at Rs. 38, and on the 3rd of May the accused broke into the house of Hirachand Motichand, and took away gold embroidered cups and a silver anklet valued at Rs. 24. Accused was arrested on suspicion; and the articles were traced to two Marwari shops where they were pledged. The accused had been convicted on seven previous occasions and he admitted his guilt. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment for each offence, the sentences to run consecutively.

The charge against Raichand Pitamber was that he received and retained the stolen property from his son, and the evidence of a Marwari showed that the accused pledged some property with him.

NEIGHBOURS' QUARREL.

BEFORE the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, Inspector Finan charged Eric Bernard and Joseph David, Eurasians, with assaulting John Frank, also a Eurasian, on Friday night at Frere Road.

The complaint was that Frank was drunk that night, and was standing at Frere Road, where the parties lived. The accused asked him why he was drunk every night, and hanging about the place. The complainant resented this and said it was not their father, who paid for his drinks. The accused thereupon assaulted him. He lost one tooth and bled profusely. It was alleged that the second accused held him by the hands, while the other threw stones at him.

The first accused pleaded guilty, and said that on a previous occasion the complainant had kicked him, and on this occasion he only retaliated.

The second accused was discharged for want of evidance, and the first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A LADY DOCTOR'S BAG.

Dr. Heerabai Ardeshir Contractor residing at Kalbadevi was in a victoria in Abdul Rehman street on Friday last and she had a hand-bag containing Rs. 24 in cash, and surgical instruments costing Rs. 50. The hand-bag was placed by her side and one Abdul Karim, Mahomedan of 22, picked up the bag and tried to run away, but he was noticed and arrested. On Saturday Mr. P. H. Dastur before whom Inspector DeBurgh charged Abdul Karim with theft, sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"SADOO" CONVICTED.

The "Sadoo," who was wanted by the police, was arrested on Friday and placed before the Second Presidency Magistrate on charge of thefts on three occasions, and the Magistrate gave him ten days' imprisonment in each case. His name is Sadoo Govind, and he is aged only 22.

TWO GIRL THIEVES.

Two low caste Hindu girls, of 12 years of age were sentenced to one week's and one day's imprisonment respectively by the Second Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. It was stated that they stole a 'sari' belonging to a Goanese woman, and one of the girls had a previous conviction against her for a similiar offence. She was given one week's imprisonment.

MOTOR-CAR DRIVER CHARGED.

Succaram Govind, driver of motor car No. 883, was charged with driving on the wrong side of the road by Dy. Inspector Fern on Saturday before the Second Presidency Magistrate. It was alleged that one Narayan Hariba, residing at Tardeo, was struck by the accused's car, near Frere Bridge. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital having fractured his left leg. The accused was remanded.

THEFT IN A MILL.

Sakharam Eswant, a mill-hand employed in the King George Spinning mill, was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment for committing theft as a servant of brass fittings valued at Rs. 8-8 belonging to the mill.

SLEEPING IN THE STREET.

Motor-driver Discharged.

ON Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the charge of rash and negligent motor-driving preferred against one Ramnarayan Bhawani, a taxi-cab driver by Inspector Power.

The complaint was that while driving a fare from the Fort to Cowasji Patel Tank, the accused passed through Shaikh Memon street. Finding a hack victoria in front of him, he tried to pass it and in so doing ran over five persons, who were sleeping in the street.

Two of these subsequently died and three were more or less injured. The fare in the car at the time of the accident was Girdharlalji Mahraj, a religious dignitary of the Hindus.

On behalf of this witness Mr. Lambert, solicitor, appeared and applied to his Worship either to examine him at his own house or in the Magistrate's chambers.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, who represented the Crown in the case desired to know if there were any special reason for this.

Mr. Lambert replied that his client was the religious head of a certain section of the Hindus, and he considered it derogatory to be examined in the court.

The Court inquired if he was an old man?

Mr. Lambert said he was only 16 years of age.

His Worship decided that he should be examined as an ordinary witness in the court.

The case was proceeded with and Mr. Bowen led evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Dhondy, pleader, cross-examining the witnesses with the object of proving that the place, where the accident occurred, was dark and that the accused was going slowly and carefully.

Piarilal Maganlal was the first witness examined, a servant of Girdharlal Maharaj, living in the temple near the Cowasji Patel Tank. On the night of May 23rd witness and his master were going in a taxi-cab from the Fort to their residence. The accused was driving the car. Witness was seated by his side. A hack victoria was going ahead of the taxi. The accused in order to avoid a collision turned the motor-car to the right, and when it came along side the victoria witness found the place quite dark, at the same time the car passed over some people who were sleeping. After going ten or twenty paces the accused pulled up. Witness and his master got out of the car, and taking a victoria went away. The accused sounded the horn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dhondy the witness said that he heard no policeman shouting nor saw one before the car was stopped.

Asked by the Court, witness said his master and he had been to a theatre.

The accused in making his statement said that as he was passing the Police Commissioner's Office he saw a victoria in front of him. He slowed the car and sounded the horn. As he passed the victoria he found no light in it and could not see anything. He felt shocks, as if the car was going over something. He stopped the car within a distance of ten or fifteen paces from the spot, where he felt the shocks. He went back to the place and finding that a boy and others had been run over accused fanned the boy with his cap.

Girdharlalji Jevanlalji Mahraj deposed that he was returning from a cinematograph show. He was going home in a taxi, and was sleeping in the car. He woke up immediately after the accident. He felt a shock. The moment the car stopped he and his servant Piarlal took a victoria, and drove home. The reason for their so going away was that it was time for him to go to bed and secondly because he was frightened after the accident.

In cross-examination he stated that the accused was driving slowly and carefully.

Mahdeo Gunnoo, a police sepoy, examined by Mr. Bowen said he was sleeping near the Jumma Musjid. About 11-30 he heard people shouting "Sepoy, stop the car"? On getting up he saw a motor car. He called out to the motor-driver to stop. Witness ran after him and compelled him to stop. He brought the accused back to the place of the accident. Witness saw four men lying on the road. Witness was in plain clothes and off duty at the time.

In cross-examination witness admitted having often warned people sleeping in the street against the danger of being run over by a carriage or a car.

Mr. Dhondy, at this stage, submitted that there was no evidence so far to convict the accused of a rash and negligent act. It had been proved that he was going slowly and carefully and that he had not seen the men sleeping in the street on account of the darkness.

Mr. Bowen submitted that the accused ought to have seen the men.

His Worship held that to prove rashness and negligence in driving the motor, it must be shown that the driver was going very fast and carelessly. In this case he was as stated by the witnesses neither going fast nor carelessly. There was a light, but perhaps the shadow of the vehicle rendered the particular spot dark, and it was not possible for the accused to see the men who were sleeping in the street at that spot.

The accused was therefore discharged.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

Fisherman's Lonely Death.

Awabai Manecksji Mehta, a Parsi lady aged about 65, died yesterday morning, as the result of a fall from the window of her house at 71 Frere Road. She was living with her relations, and on Saturday night at 10 o'clock she went as usual to bed, but about 3 a. m., on Sunday, her daughter heard a noise at the window, and on examination it was found that the old lady was not in her bed. A search was made, and she was found lying on her back in a pool of blood on the footpath in front of her room. Life was extinct.

At the inquest held by Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Dy. Coroner at the house, it was stated in evidence that the deceased had been suffering from hysteria for the last fifteen years, and was under medical treatment. Recently she had had a fresh cause for depression in the death of her grandson, which took place a few days ago. The jury found that the deceased committed suicide.

On Saturday Mr. Lattey held an inquest on the body of Hardatt Sudin, a mill hand, employed at the Volkart Oil Mill. It appeared that the deceased, while changing the belt from one pulley to another by means of a stick was hit in the chest. He received some injuries and fell unconscious. Having recovered consciousness he went home, where he became worse and died. Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon, stated that death was due to general peritonitis, and the jury returned a verdict that death was due to general peritonitis, caused by the deceased being hit by a stick, in consequence of his own negligence.

Another inquest wes also held by the Deputy Coroner on Saturday, when the jury gave a verdict that the circumstances touching the death of Hari Naya, a fisherman of Colaba, were unknown. The man went out to fish at 8 p. m. on the 5th, and did not return home. Information was given to the police, who found the body on Saturday on the foreshore at Colaba, some 200 yards away from the fishing-place.

AMIR'S CORONATION.

Anniversary Celebration at Bombay.

Interesting was the gathering that responded to the invitation of Colonel Gulam Rasul Khan, the Bombay Agent to his Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan, to be present at a garden party, held last evening to celebrate the eleventh anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation. The bungalow at Walkeshvar Road, near Government House Gate, belonging to the Amir was used for the occasion. The lawn in front of the bungalow and the bungalow itself were tastefully decorated and a band played selections of music. The guests included many of the foreign Consuls in Bombay and amongst them were Viscomte De Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, Mr. Cunningham, Consul for America, Mr. C. Hummal, Consul for Cuba, Syed Djaffer Beg, the Consul-General for the Ottoman Empire, and the Consuls for Spain and Japan, Mr. S. M. Edwardes Commissioner of Police, Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner, the Pir of Bagdad, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahid, Mr. Amiruddin Tyabji, Mr. Barlee, Under-Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Political Department, and many others.

Mr. Fyzi Tyabjee, in proposing the toast of his Majesty's health, thanked those present on behalf of the host, and Khan Sahib M. A. Murgay, Kazi of Bombay, also spoke in Urdu. A number of poor was also fed by Colonel Gulam Rasul Khan in honour of the occasion.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Major Peppe, Chota Nagpur Light Horse, is appointed honorary A. D. C. to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell is at present a guest of the Governor of Ceylon at Queen's House, Colombo.

Lieut.-Colonel Maynard, I. M. S., who has been recuperating at Simla after his late illness, is sailing from Bombay this week for Home.

Plague has almost disappeared from the city side of Patna. The Bankipur side is not altogether unaffected. Here and there stray cases spring up.

The Traffic Department, Calcutta Port Commissioners, have booked fifty-one steamers to load 290,500 tons of coal at the Kidderpore Docks during the month of June, 1912.

Commander G. N. Forteath R. I. M., is appointed to be Deputy Port Officer and De

MAIL NOTES.

UNNECESSARY WAR.

Let them look at any of the modern wars that the world had seen. Could they say that God was obviously on one side or the other? Could they say that eternal justice, or Divine truth were at stake? Christians accepted apparently as a self-evident truth that if Germany needed the expansion of her Empire, or if England thought her reputation was at stake, then they were justified in fighting. The consciences of men were beginning at last to awaken, for efforts were being made on every side in the cause of peace. The human remedy was the remedy so far as anything human could be. It was the placing of ordered reason before the minds of men, but they could never conquer the passion for war by mere humanitarianism. They could only conquer it by loving their neighbours as themselves, and to love their neighbours as themselves they must first of all love God.—(Mgr. Benson at Westminster Cathedral on Sunday.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

A new committee called "The Pass the Bill Committee" has been formed for the purpose of bringing before the public the need for immediate legislation to stop the infamous white slave traffic. Amongst the promoters are many who have felt this effort to be especially incumbent on them since the irreparable loss of Mr. Stead, to whose courageous self-sacrifice the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in 1885 was due. The committee will work for the enactment during this Session of the Criminal Law Amendment (White Slave Traffic) Bill 1912, of which Mr Arthur Lee has charge. Lady Banting has consented to act as hon. treasurer. Contribution should be sent to her at 9, Torrington-place, London, W. C. Miss Howes has been appointed as secretary. A round robin to the Prime Minister asking for facilities for Mr. Lee's Bill is being extensively signed by members of all parties.

ENEMIES OF RELIGION.

He was convinced that the worst enemies of religion were always those of their own household. Religious progress was threatened, not by science or by philosophy, but by religious inaction and degeneration. The chief danger which threatened Christianity was first of all the neglect of the eternal background, or what was invidiously called the "other-worldly," teaching of the Gospel and turning it into the mere humanitarian interest of improving the material condition of society. He hoped that the Christian Evidence Society would include in its apologetic teaching the arguments for human immortality and what they might call religious idealism. It was the very worst blunder they could make to give people in the name of Christianity something which did not satisfy their highest moral ideals. To tell people to believe anything about God which they rightly felt to be unworthy of a good man was quite fatal. They were much more sure that God was just and wise and loving than they were that what the theologians has taught them was true.—The Dean of St. Pauls at the Christian Evidence Society.

FORTUNE FOR CHARITY.

The Rev. Edward Hubbard Boardman, of Glen Andred, Withyham, Groombridge, Sussex, formerly Curate Britwell-Salome, Oxon, of Luton, and of Sevenoaks, later Vicar of Weald, Kent, and for seventeen years of Grazeley, near Reading, who died on April 22, aged eighty-six years, left estate of the gross value of £147,122 with net personalty £146,879. Mr. Boardman bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to charity. There are specific bequests amounting to £7,500 to church objects, and a sum of £10,000 devolves, on the death of his sister, upon six hospitals named. There are also legacies to servants. The residue of his property, which will apparently amount to nearly £10,000, he left upon trust for his wife for life, with remainder to such ten charitable institutions as his executors, in their uncontrolled discretion, shall select. It would appear that the total amount of death duties eventually payable will amount to about £25,000. Mr. Thomas Gibson Glover, of 134 Queen's-gate, South Kensington, S. W., retired mas er mariner, left estate of the gross value of £223,282, of which the net personalty amounts to £222,887. He gave £5,000 to the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary £2,000 to the Scottish Branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and £500 to the Liverpool Homes for Aged Mariners. Agremont, Cheshire. The duties on the property will amount to nearly £32,000.

MOTOR BOAT RECORD.

Travelling at twenty-five knots after having previously reached forty knots, Mr. Mawdsley Brooke's new racing motor-boat, Baby VI., carried away her steering gear and capsized at Oulton Broad, Lowestoft on May 24. The five occupants, Mr. Brooke, Mr. C. M., Manuelle and three mechanics, were rescued. Mr. Brook said: "We had been going splendidly and attained a speed of forty knots, but had slowed down when the accident happened. We were rounding a nasty turn in the river when the steering gear went wrong. The boat listed badly and turned turtle. I was shot out just before she went over when going at twenty-five knots, and it was an extraordinary experience. I was flung into the water and seemed to roll over and over. "When I came to the surface only three of the other four were afloat, but in a few seconds, to my relief, Mr. Mannelles head came above water. He had had his leg jammed in the gear, and when the boat went over he could not get free. His leg was badly hurt and had to be put in splints. The boat was afterwards raised." The boat, which has engines of 125 h.p., had just been completed to take part in the British Motor-boat Club regatta but, owing to the accident it will be unable to compete.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

In a vigorous letter in the "New York Times" urging Congress to make appropriations for battleships this year, Admiral Monroe says that the Monroe Doctrin is at Germany's mercy "The Monroe Doctrine" he says "has not a leg to stand on except the United States Navy and the danger of its being overthrown is not imaginary although as yet that danger may not be immediately at hand." "Twice recently," Admiral Mahan continues there has come an intimation that the present feeling of Germany against Great Britain might be placated by Great Britain repudiating the Monroe Doctrine. This does not mean that Great Britain desires new American territory, but that she would not oppose any German project to obtain American territory. Such an agreement Admiral Mahan points out, would be similar to that between Great Britain and France by which the latter was given a free hand in Morocco." While not suggesting that the motive for German naval expansion is interference in the Western Hemisphere, Admiral Mahan insists that the German Fleet places the Monroe Doctrine at Germany's mercy and that with the completion of the Panama Canal there will be a strong temptation to Germany to violate the doctrine by acquiring through purchase or otherwise, a base in the Caribbean Sea.

THE LATE YEPREM KHAN.

Yeprem Khan, the famous Persian general who since the acceptance of the Russian ultimatum has never lost a battle, was killed during a victorious fight against Mujallal-es-Sultan on May 15th. His men joined hands over his dead body and swore vengeance, and then completed the rout of the enemy. Yeprem is said to have been the son of a bricklayer. His youth he spent in plotting a revolution in Turkey and the Caucasus. He spent a long term of imprisonment in Siberia and achieved fame by leading an army from Resht to Teheran in 1909, the Sipahdar, the titular chief, being only a Persian figurehead. Last autumn he broke the power of the ex-Shah and Arshad-ed-Dowleh, and defeated Salar-ed-Dowleh in the action at Bagh-i-Shah. Either of these victories might have been decisive if it had been followed up, but lack of support from Teheran in each case prevented pursuit. In these last months the ex-Siberian exile has been regarded by Russia as the chief prop of law and order. The "Times" Teheran correspondent declares that he has met at various times Boris Saraf off, Sandansky Satar Khan, and other guerilla fighters in national causes. Of them all Yeprem was the most gallant and most attractive on account of his sincerity and simplicity.

Canon Charles Benjamin Dowes, incombent of Leeson Park church, Dublin, has been elected to the bishopric of Killaoe.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

SCENTIFIC NOTES.

It appears that there are some who still think it possible to square the circle, and to discover perpetual motion. Nearly a hundred and forty years ago the French Academy of Sciences, at the instance of Condorcet, passed a resolution that no works submitted to that body bearing on either of these subjects should in future be discussed. The Academy's resolution has not discouraged would-be Newtons or Laplaces, and every now and again the secretary receives a work by some misguided enthusiast announcing that he has solved one or other of the problems. An acknowledgement is made, and at that the matter rests, and the theses find their way into the archives of the Academy. One Colonel Monteil is under the impression that he has effected (la quadrature du cercle c'est-a-dire la reduction geometrique du cercle a un carre equivalent en surface), as a paris contemporary puts it. He is by no means satisfied with the resolution before referred to and holds that it is ultra vires. He has written to the secretary of the mathematical branch of the Academy, but despairing of getting satisfaction at the hands of that gentleman, he has cited the Academy as a body to show cause why they should not exmine his work. If the Colonel persists an interesting case will occupy the attention of the Palais da Justice.

Dr. Frobenius has returned to Hamburg after an absence of eighteen months in West Africa, especially in Southern Nigeria. He brings with him considerable and important "materiel scientifique," says a Paris contemporary—anthropologic, ethnologic, and economic. In all he has some three hundred packages, the contents of which will be distributed among the various German museums. It may be recalled that some time ago the doctor announced that he had come across traces of the Atlantides.

The Doctor further states that he has discovered the famamous land of Ophir, from which King Solomon drew the great riches which were to be found at Jerusalem. He says that he has irrefutable evidence of his discoveries. The country of Ophir he locates on the right bank of the river below Benone. The country, we are told, is rich minerals, gold, silver, and tin. He is said to have found traces of a high civilisation, and in support of this view he has come across divers objects—ceramics, bronzes, and sculptures. This work denotes a refined taste, a rare fidelity in execution, qualities which are not apparent in the best work of contemporary negroes.

There is a fish which has its habitat about Alaska which is an excellent substitute for candles. It is about the size of a smelt, and is in frequent use throughout the territory for lighting purposes. The head and the skin having been removed, the fish is dried. When it is desired to use it as a candle it is lighted at the tail. A single fish burns for about an hour, and the light emitted is very clear. The advantage possessed by this odd from of candle is that it is a kind of wind resister when lighted and is not easily blown out. The fish being very abundant, it has only to be taken out of the river, and in consequence it offers a cheap form of light.

Wa have something like telephone development in California. Some two thousand telephone posts along routes frequented by motorists are fitted with a box. Each subscriber receives a key of the box and a portable transmitter and receiver. In case of necessity all he has to do is to open the box, establish the contact, and then send through his message. To motorists in difficulties the advantages of the system are apparent, and it seems that the boxes are so placed that in case of accident the most distant point of communication cannot be more than half a mile. The subscription for this boon is about two shillings a month.

Some time ago Dawar showed that while bacteria are killed by extreme cold when in their ordinary undried condition, they can if dried withstand the lowest temperatures ootainable. This result was supposed to support the theory that bacteria might exist in the ether of space, and that life might have reached our planet from without in this way. Recent observations, however, according to a writer in the "University Correspondent," have shown that when placed in a vacuum even these hardly organisms are unable to resist low temperatures and are also killed quite readily by heat and by sunlight. Hence it seems impossible to believe that the organic life of the earth originally came from the interplanetary vacuum.

The largest and most elaborate fish hatchery in the world is now in process of construction at Pratt, Kan., says Mr. L. William Thavis in the June "Popular Mechanics." This project was authorised and provided for by the Kansas legislature last year. It will cost dols 150,000. None of the fish hatcheries ever built by the Government has exceeded the cost of dols. 25,000. The Kansas hatchery will be one mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width. It will contain 100 ponds, averaging an acre in size and six feet deep. When compared with other hatcheries already in existence this project seems a stupendous undertaking since most of the largest hatcheries of the country cover only a dozen or more acres of water. The building of this great Kansas fish hatchery includes the construction of a concrete dam, 500 feet long, across the Ninnescah River, which will furnish a supply lake of 10 acres. Water from this lake will be carried to the hatchery, nearly three miles distant, through 21in. pipes, which connect separately with each individual pond. The system also includes 190 sluice gates, 94 concrete structures, 300 galvanized wire-mesh screens and various other structures and appurtenances for handling and controlling the water supply.

Sir Norman Lockyer, whose health has been causing some anxiety to his many friends, is one of the oldest and most famous of British astronomers living, having been born as long ago as 1836. Though his name is now inseparably associated in the public mind with astronomical discovery, it was as a clerk in the War Office that his career had its beginnings, now over fifty years ago. Happily for British science, his duties at the War Office left him a sufficient amount of leisure to enable him to pursue what was then his hobby as a student of the stars, and in 1870 relief from duties which could hardly have been particularly congenial to him came in the shape of an appointment as the secretary to the Duke of Devonshire's Royal Commission on Science. The sequel was his transfer five years later to the Science and Art Department.

The letters in the "Spectator" about the dearth of swallows at Home this summer are corroborated says a correspondent by many witnesses. There are certainly fewer swallows and house-martins this year, and a similar decrease was noted last year. It is conjectured that the cold winds of April destroyed a number of swallows crossing the Alps, and that the others were blown out to sea. The "Spectator" seems to think that the scarcity of bees may have something to do with the dearth of swallows fears that there is another and more serious reason.

A few years ago was pointed out that they were being destroyed in great numbers in Italy on their arrival there in the autumn. One fears that the destruction still goes on. One hardly knows whether any appeal to to the Italian Government would do, but the yearly an increasing, destruction of migrants in Italy is having a most serious effect on the bird population of all Europe, and the countries that suffer have certainly a right to complain about this cruel and senseless destruction of birds. The swallows, are killed by stretching live wires across the places where they alight after their flight over the Alps. They are killed for food and millinery.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on 7th June to 6 a. m. on 8th June.

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	9	6
Same date last year.....	5	3
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		87
Same date last year.....		82

"WHAT is UTRODINE" one often asks when the Physician recommends it. It is a very palatable Tonic and sedative for all the functional disorders of women. A purely vegetable preparation, equally useful to mothers and to growing damsels. Literature post free from MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

WADIA CHARITIES.

Supply of Fodder to Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A correspondent from Bhopal writes :—

The richness and copiousness of the cheap and excellent fodder supply, from the vast areas of the Central Provinces, and Central India, attracted a large number of merchants from Gujarat and Kathiawar for the purchase of fodder during the present famine in thoss areas. Government also contracted, through the local Forest Departments, for very large quantities of hay from this side and charitable agencies like the Wadia Charities' Trust of Bombay gave large contracts for their supplies of hay to the famine areas at Bhopal. On that account, it is interesting to note that nearly the whole of the Jubbulpore district of the G. I. P. Railway administration from Itarsi to Jubbulpore, from Itarsi to Bina, from Bhopal to Ujjain has huge stocks of baled hay lying side by side with thousands of grain sacks at many railway stations most anxiously awaiting, for months, opportunities of transport.

But it is a matter of common knowledge that owing to a most unfortunate combination of unforseen circumstances, over which the railway companies did not seem to have much control, the major portion of the fodder and grain remained in its place. Shortage of waggons, insufficiency of water-supply, consequent congestion of traffic at terminal stations, and most frequent and long continued blocks at Ujjain made it very difficult for the merchants to remove their stocks.

Recently, however, some improvement has taken place in the situation and it has become possible now for the railway companies concerned to carry some of these fodder stocks. Though the improved situation has not materially benefited the merchants, yet it has enabled Wadia Charities, though rather late, to despatch only a portion of their contracted supply. The Bombay Government, who had interested themselves in the work of the Wadia Charities famine relief, helped them in their attempts to secure the facilities, and the charitable nature of the relief given by the Trustees enabled them to enlist the sympathy of Mr. A. C. Rumboll, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway who kindly put two specials or rakes at the disposal of the Trustees' agents, members of the Servants of India Society, four of whom assisted by an officer of the Salvation Army are working under Mr. G. K. Devadhar to romove the trustees' fodder to Gujarat and Kathiawar. One special train, it has to be noted, is made up of 35 luggage vans, and the other consists of 35 anto-waggons of high capacity. They began to run last week. The first two rakes were sent via Amalner, a much longer route, because the Ujjain line which is a much shorter route, was blocked for nearly a month. One of these rakes was booked to Deroi in the district of Panch Mahals for the cattle camp there and the other was sent to Barigadi in the district of Kaira. Fortunately for the cattle that need this fodder most at this junction, the Ujjain line has been opened for a limited traffic and Mr. F. W. Hanson, the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, is anxious, to carry the rakes in his line without delay. So during this week two specials went via Ujjain to Ahmedabad for the spleadid cattle kitchens organised by Mr. Painter, the Collector of the District.

This work is going on satisfactorily now and it is hoped that if Government concession continues, these rakes will make about 15 trips to Gujarat till about the middle of July next and thus remove only one-fourth of the trustees' contract supply from Bhopal and the neighbouring station. Fodder will be badly needed till about the beginning of August if the rains are timely and full and if Government will kindly continue their concession rate for famine fodder, the railways might enable the merchants also to carry their fodder to Gujarat.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir DINSHA D. DAVAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

159-95—Mirza M and M. Sayed Gulam Mahomed bin Syed Imadoodin. Syed Hisamudin Syed Shah-Jehan Rafai and others. Crawford B and Co.

42-96—Panye and Co. Karimji Alibhoy. Mariambai widow. Shamrao M and H.

138-98—Ardeshir. H D and Co. Bai Porebai alias Corebai widow. Devji Meghji. Little and Co.

168-09—Little and Co. The South British Fire and Marine M Co. Jumbabai widow and others.

755-03—Nanu H and Co. Sarafalli Tyabji and others. Nazoralli Gulam Hoosein and orhers.

Testamentary Suit.

16-11—Nadirshaw and D. Ibrahim Jan Mahomed. Mahomed Ibrahim Sabjo. Mirza M and M. Long Cause.

948-07—Hiralal and Co. Shriman Goswami Shri Chandraprabhavati Vahuji Maharaj widow. Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayat Shri Girdharlalji Maharaj and others. Bhaishanker K and G Part-heard Edgelow G W and Co.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commr's Separate Report.

731-10—Captain and V. Papa Mujan Karim Mahomed and others. Haji Hiraji Kulloo. Kanga and S.

Long Causes.

834-11—Dadachanji and P. The Advocate-General of Bombay. Ranchordos Lakhmidas and others. Smetham B and Co.

733-05—Craigie B and C. Shankar Anandrao Wagh and others. Bhawanishankar Sadashiv Wagh and others. Malvi H M and R Chitnis M and K Payne and Co.

1075-11—Pestonji R K and Co. Dinshaw Cooverji Pandolo. Dadabhoy Dhanjibhoy Postwalla. M B Chotia.

129-10—Jehangir and S. Dhunbai Cooverji Darawalla. Byramji Cursetji Darawalla and others. N B Vakil Jehangir and B In person. Part-heard 21-11-11.

144-5588-12—Little and Co. William Middleton Brewis. A. M. Jeewanji and anr. Payne and Co.

229-11—Motichand and D. Ishwardas Modi a firm. Tarachand Lokmandas and another. Kanga and S.

86-08—Dastur and Co. Rupram Madan Gopal a firm. Ramchandra Jankiram and another. Dikshit D and S.

780-05—Craigie B and C. Vallabdas Murlidar. Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. Chitnis M and K Raghvay B and N. In Person.

1101-10—P. S. Battliwalla. Jairam Doongersey. Dewabai Widow. Tyabjee D and Co.

For a pauper.

345-10—Jamsetji R and D. Sakerbai Widow. Sakarchand Kessowji and others. Kanga and S. Mulji and K. K J Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung. Haji Sultan Ali Shustry. Matchbhai J and M.

631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin Mukri and another. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharpudin Ghatty. Captain and V.

231-08—Edgelow G W and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji a firm. Dada Abboo and others. M B Chotia.

371-06—Malvi H M and R. Messrs Shivpratab Shriniwas a firm. Virupakshappa and another. Dikshit D and S.

316-09—Daphtary F and D. The Jam M's. Co. and another. Messrs Greeves Cotton and Co. a firm. Smetham B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

For Further Directions.

862-10—Mehta and D. Syed Badrudin Syed Mohidin. Ahmed Alisha and another. Jehangir M and S Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

774-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Sikandar Khan. Banoo Begam widow and others. Mirza M and M.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comrs' Report.

83-09—T A Gandhy. The Advocate General of Bombay. Hirashankar Girjashankar and another Raghuvaya B and N In person.

Long Causes.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathuradas and another R D Sethna and others. Jamsetji B and D.

817-10—Jehangir M and S Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta. Vanmalidas alias Maganlal Hurgovandas and another. Bhaishanker K and G Edgelow G W and Co.

751-07—Raghuvaya B and N. Shaik Asenamall and others. S A Kotathavier and another Bhaishanker K and G Madowji K and C.

226-11—Pestonji R K and Co. Mothabhoy Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla. Jehangir Dhanjishaw Darukhanawalla. Bickknell M and R Ardeshir H D and Co., Shroff D and D.

622-10—Hiralal and Co. Jamnadas Vijbhukandas. Sadashiv Narayen Avsare. Mirza M and M (for pauper).

564-11—Daphtary F and D. Messrs Raval and Co., a firm. R D Sethna. Motichand and D.

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Zarookhan. Nasarwanji Rustomji Mistry. Wadia G and Co.

741-10—Jahangir G and B. Manshankar Vajishanker Desai. Messrs. Laxmidas Bhimji Edgelow G W and Co.

24-11—Madhowjee K and C. Gangabai widow. Haridas Ranchordas and others. Edgelow G. W. and Co. Little and Co.

26-10—Malvi H M and R Tribhowandas Norotamdas Malvi Ramkumar Kissanram and others Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Megbraj Gangaram a firm Ambalal Ramnarayan and another Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Matubhai J and M. The Barsi Cotton Ginning Factory Co. Lt. and another Shambhu AppaMalkargima Appa Catley and another D J Mantri.

974-10—Capt and V Danji Hirji and Co. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10—Malvi H M and R. Messrs. Pokarmal Mutsadilal a firm.

919-09—Mirza M and M. Moosa Ismail and others Jenbai alias Noorbai widow and others. Wadia G and Co, Malvi H M and R.

(For a Pauper.)

752-08—Captain and V. Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassam Mitha Dayabhai Tapidas and another Chitnis M and K.

161-4418-08—In person Parbhudas Harilal and others Lakhmidas Haridas Little and Co.

1072-09—Tyabjee D and Co. Hiravahu Anandrao Vinayak and others Little and Co.

167-06—Ardeshir H D and Co. Lalji Nensey Ludha Keshowji Poonja and others Wadia G and Co.

185-07—Daptt ary F and D. K, Venkata Rao and others. The Deccan Pressing Ginning Co. Ld. and others. Unwalla and P.

902-10—S B Mehta. Nomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji and others Abdul Hoosein Ebrahimji and others. Madhavjee K and C.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Heaton.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

865-11—Mehta and D Kuppa Dhulla and Co a firm Julekhabai widow and others. Pestonji R K and Co.

842-11—Malvi H M and R. Namawal Ramchandra a firm. Govindrai Jamananas a firm. Jehangir M and S.

Commercial Causes.

279-12—Pestonji R. K. and Co. Warded and Co. a firm. Abechand Pannachand a firm. Nanch and N.

232-12—Motichand and D. Lakhmichand Sagarchand Dhadha. Govindji Vassonji and another. Payne and Co.

283-12—Patell and E. Frederick Hanibal De Brito. The Bengal Coal Co. Ld. Craigie B and C.

Long Causes.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam. Mahomed Haji Essac Elias. Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji Shankar Bapoo Donke. Sabaji Savlyaram Mehar Patell and another. Edgelow G W and C.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallabhdas Maneckbai Widow and others. Little and Co.

1012-11—Raghavaya B. Chandulal Dalsukhram. S. E. Deweck and another. Crawford B and Co.

25-10—Malvi H M and R. Manjibhai Carrimbhai. Manoredas Harakchand. Jamsetji R and D.

353-09—Kanga and S. Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein Mamajiwalla. Jainaboo and another. Jehangir G and B Mulla and M.

69-12—Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Raichand Mulchand and Co. a firm. Abhechand Pannachand. Little and Co.

588-09—Tyabji H. D and Co. Jailal Khoobiram. Kundanlal Hajarimall and others. Bhaishanker K and G.

468-10—Edgelow G. W. and Co. The Globe Mfg. Co. Ltd. Harkisondas Asaram and others.

223-11—Patell and E. Nicholas Razario Freitas. Ignas Matilda. Lobo and others, Daphtary F and D. Patell and E.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

Summary Suits for Disposal in Chambers.

517-12—S B Mehta Messrs Rai Badridas Bahada and Sons a firm Ebrahimji Esmailji Eotiya. Petition for Hearing (in Chambers.)

In re Indian Coy's Act VI of 1882.—Payne and Co. In re Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navigation Co. of India Ltd. Tricumji Jeevandas a firm Payne and Co. Bicknell M and R.

For Consent Decree.

425-11—Bicknell M and R Emil Adoll Zippei and another Anandrao Ramrao and another Payne and Co.

637-11—Payne and Co. Haji Gulam Mahomed Azam The Collector of Bombay J. C. G. Bowen.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

959-7—Bicknell M and R Nowroji Jehangir Ghamadia Messrs Thakurdas and Co Payne Co.

112-04—M B Chotia Framroz Jamshed Aga Runchordas T Mody Khunderao L and M Matrimonial Suits.

154-12—In person Millicent Quim Everett Charles Shanley Everett.

313-12—In person Coroline Marian Hykoop James Fredrick Hykoop.

Short Cause.

977-09—In person Bhaichand Virchand and another Maganlal Kuberdas Hiralal and Co.

References.

4-06—J C G Bowen. In Re Government Lady Mankorebai widow and others Smetham B and Co. Daph F and D.

3-11—J C G Bowen. In Re Government Virji Vaj Mahomed and orders Shroff D and D.

4-11—J C G Bowen. In Re Government, Gangabai widow and another Captain and V.

Long Causes.

238-03—Malvi H M and R. Jaydayai Luchminarayan and another. Ebji Umersey a firm. Ardeshir H D and Co.

650-07—Tyabjee D and Co. Hemraj Balmakund and others. Raj Biharilal Nandlal and another Daphtary F and D.

1161-10—Madhowji K and C. The Advocate General of Bombay. Radhavahn (alias) Ladkiwahoo widow and others. Daphtary F and D.

70-09—Payne and Co. Bai Kesser widow and others. Purmanand Ichalal and others. Edgelow G W and Co Motichand and D.

69-11—Shamrao M and H. Bai Naval. Teakorelal Harilal Desai and others. T A Ghndhy.

1072-10—Payne and Co. Gangabai widow. Vallabhdas Tulsidas Ramji. Edgelow G W and Co.

44-11—Ardhesir H D and Co. Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm. Versey Poonja. Motichand and D.

184-09—S B Mehta. Nomonbhai Mulla Lakhmanji. Adamji Shaik Nurbhai. Jehangir. M and S.

733-10—Captain and V. Damji Hirji. Raimal Hirji and others. Wadia G and Co S B Mehta.

492-11—Mulla and M. Velji Bhimji. Anandibai widow and another. In person D J Mantri.

568-11—S A Tabjee Shuffi Cumrudin Tyabji. Gustadji Muncherji Cooper. Ardeshir H D and Co.

936-11—Shroff D and D. Bai Poorbai widow. Bai Murbai widow. Madhowji K and C.

1122-10—S B Mehta. Moosaji Mahomedally and another Abdul Hoosein Mahomedally and others Patell and Ez.

47-09—Raghavaya B and N. Mariambai widow and another Ayeshabibi widow and others Edgelow G W and Co In person.

883-04—Nanu H and Co. Nemtulla Ibrahim Nooroodin. Abdul Kayam Ebrahim Nooroodin and others. Payne and Co Pestonjee R K and Co.

160-11—Captain and V. Haji Mahomed Ebrahim Shaik Bhican. Shamsudin Pathan and others Chitnis M and K Mirza M and M.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G and B. David Solomon Pezarkar Reubin Solomon Pezarkar and others Manchershaw and N Patell and K.

O. S. 119-12—Jehangir G and B. Sorabji Dossabhai Bhatina and another Puttibai widow and others Pestonji R K and Co Forbes and Co,

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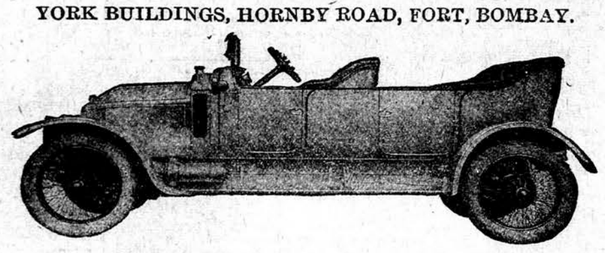

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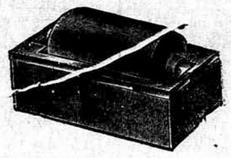

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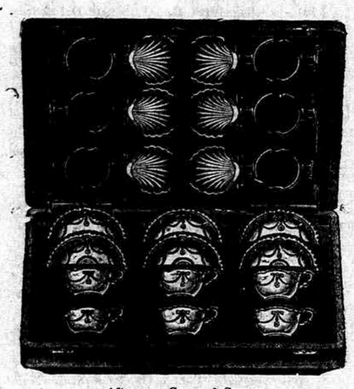

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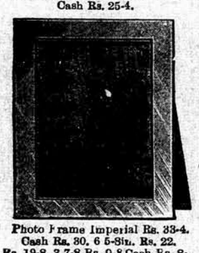

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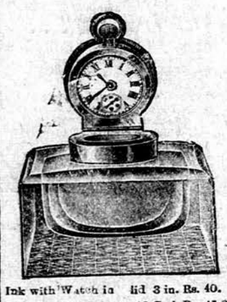

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Printed and Published for the Proprietors, Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the "Bombay Gazette," Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom: Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., Fenchurch Street, London E. C.